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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 650.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
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The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LECTURE HALL, 54, OLD BAILEY, on MONDAY April 19, at Half-past Six o'clock.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Alderman, in the Chair.
 Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen, and other ministers, will address the meeting.

BAPTIST METROPOLITAN CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at the MILTON CLUB, LUDGATE-HILL, when

Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bt., is to preside.
 Several ministers and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

The attendance of all friendly to chapel extension is particularly requested.
 Tea and Coffee supplied at Six, and the Chair taken at Seven o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to the GRADUATES, that the ADMISSION to DEGREES will take place, at BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, at 2 P.M.

By order of the Senate,
 WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D.,
 Registrar.

Burlington House, April 7, 1858.

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L. HYAM'S Surtout and Dress Coat .. 21s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
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The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of EVERY NOVELTY for the SEASON; an unerring fit and a graceful and durable Garment can be obtained at a great reduction in price.

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	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern	Thread	Pattern
	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Table Forks	30	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	15	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	13	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	16	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	8	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	2	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	5	0 5 0	0 8 0
Fish Knives	18	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	5	0 8 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	18	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	7	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	15	1 0 0	1 4 0
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1 Soup Ladle	10	7 4	3 12 4
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7 10	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	8	1 0	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice	10	7 10	3 18 4
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Sugar Sifter	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	10	7 10	3 18 4

57 10 2

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Coffee Pot	28	10 0	14 0 0

35 19 0

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	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
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12 Table Forks	40	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7 6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	11	7 6	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7 6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	11	8 0	4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	11	8 0	4 8 0
1 Fish Slice	11	8 0	4 8 0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Sugar Sifter	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	14	8 0	5 12 0

76 5 0

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	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	24	10 6	12 12 6
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 650.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

The *Press*, a weekly paper chiefly devoted to the elaboration of Mr. Disraeli's political ideas, contains, in its last number, two articles, headed respectively, "The disorganisation of the Liberal party," and, "On the creation of a truly popular party." They exhibit strong internal evidence of having been written by different individuals to whom the same set of materials was given, the same general directions supplied, the same party object pointed out as timely and desirable; and who, accordingly, have each sent in a paper which the editor has felt himself obliged, from some reason or other, to print. The two articles are so alike in aim, in reasoning, in allusions, and in quotations, as to make it tolerably obvious that the writer of each has come within range of the same spirit of inspiration—but whether that spirit proceeds from her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is for those who know him best to determine.

The real object of these rather curious effusions is not difficult to divine. The Conservatives are in a minority in the House of Commons, and on all the prominent topics of the day, excepting such as directly trench upon the exclusiveness of the Church establishment, are as loosely held together as the Liberals. On the other hand, the Liberals, as a political party, although a Parliamentary majority, are confessedly "disjointed," "weakened," as the *Spectator* has it, "under the two-fold process of division in its own ranks, and a demoralising union under false colours." Both parties, if parties they can properly be called, comprise elements which are held in a miserable semblance of unity, by the weakest affinities, and neither, in its present condition, is really strong enough to govern. Now, if some great political question could but be introduced to Parliamentary and public notice, which, whilst acting upon the Conservatives with a binding force, should also operate upon the body of Liberals as a solvent, setting free the Whig ingredient which enters into its composition, to be instantly absorbed by the party now in office, the minority of Lord Derby might be converted into a majority—a real line of demarcation between the "ins" and the "outs" would be established—and all the worn-out leaders of the old political factions might easily combine to conduct an army of placemen and expectants, country-gentlemen and Parliamentary old women, to immediate victory.

Is there any such convenient question? According to the *Press*, the India Bill cannot do it—a Reform Bill cannot do it. The present *im-broglio* must continue, or get worse, until the heart of the country is stirred, and a great party formed, by some well-defined and adequate object. Of the two gentlemen who have favoured us with their views in the *Press* of last Saturday, writer No. 1 says:—

But there is ONE QUESTION, a large and vitally important question, which is more than "looming in the distance." Statesmen do not like to talk of it, or to think of it; for it is a hard and thorny question. But, whether they shrink from it or not, the controversy draws nearer and nearer, and it will hardly be possible for the most cautious politicians to avert an open struggle for many years longer. That question is, THE CONTINU-

ANCE OF THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE. It is this which lies at the bottom of most of the practical propositions upon which politicians are now divided. The real issue, concealed under cover of the Bill for abolishing Church-rates, is, whether the Church and State shall continue united? The actual matter contested in the Oaths Bill is, whether England shall remain, like other old countries, professedly a Christian State, or shall conform to the American model, and dismiss all national profession of a faith. This—this chiefly and almost solely—is the remaining battle field between Conservative and Liberal. The *Saturday Review* boldly claims the verdict as already given, and asserts that "the theory of a Christian State has been long since abandoned." But we beg leave to say that neither of the above measures has yet been adopted by Parliament; nor do we see any prospect of their being shortly so adopted. The dissolution of the union of Church and State has not yet been resolved upon, nor will it be so for some years to come. There will be many a long and eagerly-fought debate in both Houses before England leaves the ancient system of adherence to a Christian profession, and adopts the modern American one of knowing no preference for any creed. Meanwhile, however, this is, we repeat, THE QUESTION—the only great question which remains unsettled, and in the settlement of which Conservatives and Liberals may be hostilely arrayed.

Writer No. 2 puts the matter in this way:—

How is a great party, then, to be formed? Without objects and distinctive principles, the thing is impossible. Can any such be found? Yes, there can. And more, they have been found; but the banner has never yet been boldly unfurled. A large number of those who call themselves "Liberals" hold those principles, and individually avow them; but in Parliament, and as a symbol of a party, they are not broadly and boldly announced. One large phrase covers much. It is

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

This, unlike other questions, is not fading away, but coming daily more into the light. It involves within its ample circle a great number of points. The abolition of tithes, the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, the disposal of the ecclesiastical buildings and estates—these are some of the questions which are included under this large phrase. But the foundation principle, upon which the whole repose, is involved in this one question:—Was the ancient principle the true one, which still rules throughout the old kingdoms of the earth, that States had a religious obligation, and were bound to maintain and support the Truth? Or is the modern theory the right one, which is adopted in the American Republic, and scarcely anywhere else, that Governments have nothing to do with religion, nor any other duties besides those connected with the protection of life and property? We know that many statesmen shrink from the very mention of such questions as these, and trust that such a controversy may not be forced on in their time. But this is a delusive hope. The tide is hurrying us forward, and it will be our wiser course to take soundings, and find out whether we are going, rather than to drift blindly on, till we get upon a sandbank, or strike upon some dangerous reef.

Softly, gentlemen, softly? You are really trenching on the peculiar ground of the *Nonconformist*. Yes! on that broad field which you have pointed out, the next great battle of parties must be fought, as we have over and over again affirmed—but in our own good time, if you please—not in yours.

The proper relation of the civil power to the religious institutions of the country, is a question which, as the *Press* very frankly admits, "draws nearer and nearer." The "controversy" which it opens up is one upon which "it will be hardly possible for the most cautious politicians to avert an open struggle for many years longer." "This, unlike other questions, is not fading away, but coming daily more into the light." We agree with these writers. We commend their reluctant acknowledgments of an obvious fact to the consideration of the still large section of Protestant Dissenters who seem to take comfort in the thought that the active promoters of "the separation of Church and State" have spent a great deal of labour to very little purpose. But whilst we think our contemporary has hit the right nail on the head, we are not going to reiterate his advice to the Liberal party. It has been the one desire and work of our life to lend a helping hand in bringing about the great consummation which is being hastened on by the events of every session—namely, a final reconstruction of political parties upon a distinct and fundamental politico-ecclesiastical basis. It is coming—but the time is not yet. There still remains a preliminary question or two to be disposed of by parties as they now exist, before the flag of "Separation"

can be unfurled. The public mind, although ripening fast, is not yet fully prepared for a contest on this grand field. The *Press* would fain precipitate the struggle, but will not succeed. It would suit Mr. Disraeli, no doubt, to have something to oppose, something, moreover, that for a few years to come he might oppose triumphantly, but he will not be gratified.

The present chaotic state of what is called the Liberal party is disheartening enough to those who wish to profit by place—it is not so to us. We have no very great objection to the thorough disintegration of that heterogeneous mass which professes to represent the public desire for "progress." We want no "fusion" unless such a one as will conduce to a permanent result. We rejoice that none of the "leaders" are competent to rally the host. We have no objection to the fermentation which now separates particle from particle, and, during its process, forbids combination. It has long been our conviction that the Liberal party will not be long without qualified leadership, whenever it has an honest creed. For a long time past it has not possessed this. It has consisted ever since the abrogation of the Corn Law of a majority who make a loud profession, and a minority who hold a great principle—and the profession is made to cover the principle, not for the purpose of nourishing, but destroying it. Our great aristocratic champions of "religious liberty" know very well that every step they take towards the realisation of their design, is justifiable only on the broad ground occupied by Anti-State-Churchmen. They take up this and that ecclesiastical question as it may suit their convenience, and urge it by reasonings which, if good for anything, are good for a separation of Church and State. But that is a question which involves vast changes, political, social, and pecuniary—changes which, however beneficial to religion, would not be likely to increase the oligarchical power which gives them importance. They repudiate it, accordingly. They cast contempt upon it. They treat its advocates with supercilious scorn—and, step by step, they are doomed to bring it about. Necessity is laid upon them. They cannot maintain a distinction between themselves and the Conservatives but by means of ecclesiastical questions—and they cannot touch matters of Church government, at least, on the Liberal side, without implying, in every argument they use, the conclusion they are the foremost to deny.

Now we have no desire to drive these men to their own place before the appointed time. That place, by rights, is with the Tories, as obstructives. Thither the whole bribe will go at last by a natural law of gravitation. But it is not our policy to force them there, until their palpable inconsistencies have detached from them every supporter who has a head of his own on his shoulders, and a heart of his own in his bosom. Let Lord John Russell remain where he is to carry his little Oaths Bill, and to resist the abolition of Church-rates! Let Lord Palmerston move under his "false colours" until his supporters are disgusted with his hollow pretensions! Let the Radicals stay where they are until they are bold enough to acknowledge that their creed is incomplete, and their objects narrow, excluding, as they do, the great question of the age! There is much for all of them to learn, and all will best learn it when uncongenially herded together on the opposition benches. They have still to carry a Reform Bill. That done, we care not how soon the advice of the *Press* be taken. Separation of Church and State will then be ready as a basis for the party of progress—and once more we shall have earnest politicians, ennobling warfare, and, in the end, we doubt not, glorious victories.

WEST RIDING CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The services in connexion with the annual meeting of this association commenced on Monday week, at Wakefield. In the afternoon of that day the members of the West Riding Ministerial Provident Society met in Salem Chapel. In the evening the preliminary devotional service was held in Zion

Chapel, when two practical addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield, on the declension of religion; and by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, on the revival of religion.

On Tuesday morning the annual gathering of the Union took place in Zion Chapel. The body of the chapel was well filled, the ministers and delegates numbering above 150. The Rev. J. J. Falding, D.D., of Rotherham College, occupied the chair, and delivered an impressive address, after which the Rev. E. Major, M.A., of Sheffield, read a paper on "The Doctrine of Vicarious Sacrifices as accordant with Consciousness, and as revealed in Scripture." After lunch, a communication from the Conference called by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held in London on the 10th of January last, on the subject of ministerial incomes, was submitted to the meeting by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds. Upon this the Committee of the County Union had reported as follows:—

That such an effort is needed in very many cases, your committee have no room for a moment to doubt. The highest stipend paid to its minister by any of the churches to which your society makes a grant is 103*l.* from all public sources. And in one instance the stipend is only 50*l.*, a sum which places the minister in a much worse position than that of a respectable mechanic or labourer, seeing that his church very naturally expect him to be decently lodged and clad, and that his family should do honour to his position. Your committee would recommend that the delegates of the churches should keep constantly in mind the desirableness of adopting some higher standard than at present obtains, as the minimum sum which a minister of the Gospel in this wealthy locality ought to receive. They think that it would be a very wise appropriation of the funds of the society, whenever it is needed, to incite the churches to increased effort by the offer of an increased grant, proportional to their increased contributions; and that this attempt might worthily precede any further extension of the labours of the society. They are persuaded that to work a smaller area efficiently, is every way better and much more likely to help churches to reach the point of self-sustenance, than to cover a wider space, but with feeble effort. The relation between the stipend which the churches can offer, and the efficiency of the agency which they, conjointly with ourselves, can insure, it can scarcely be needful to attempt to show. The more happily and freely a minister can work, the more able is he to work with efficiency and power. If he is to command the respect of others, he must be placed in a position in which he can be able to respect himself. Your committee are convinced that the future of your society will be very much affected by the course they now recommend. If your stations can be made to be regarded as places where an earnest man may do good in circumstances of tolerable comfort, and not merely as refuges for those to whom all other places are unattainable, there would be the most favourable conditions for confidently expecting to be able continually to leave former stations in a position to sustain themselves, and to direct your resources into new localities where such efforts need to be made. One means of attaining this desirable end which might be at once adopted if it meet with the general concurrence of the delegates and subscribers, would be to adopt the rule of refusing to enter on any new field of labour as a pastor where the stipend from all public sources does not reach at least the sum of 100*l.*

A discussion took place, and a resolution was carried, proposing that a deputation from the meeting should attend the next meeting of the Congregational Union on the subject.

Mr. E. BAINES congratulated the chairman that they had reached that important point when they were able to say that they expended more than 1,000*l.* a-year in aid of the poorer churches of the Riding. (Hear, hear.) He supposed that the population of the Riding was increasing at the rate of 40,000 a-year, and this additional 40,000 ought to bring its fair proportion of funds to their treasury, so that they might the more generally aid the wayside villages, the country places, the neglected districts, and the poor stations, within their province, and, indeed, give help to all those who needed help. (Hear, hear.) As Independents, as Voluntaries, and as Protestants, they were especially called upon to have an association of this kind—an active, self-denying, liberal association, for promoting Christianity, and doing good in the world in which they were placed. (Hear, hear.) They were also bound to have such an association for the sake of indulging the high privilege and luxury of contributing of their means to the glory of God and the welfare of their fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) There was another view in which they should look upon these associations, in which they formed a part as influencing others. Mr. Batchelor had alluded to the influence which might be exerted by one converted emigrant; and it must not be forgotten that the world was looking to the example of England. As to their own body, they found Congregational unions not only in England and the colonies, but under the despotic Government of France, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Germany, and in other parts of the Continent. At this moment England was the model country of the world; but if that model were to be copied, they must leave no exertion untried to make it a pure and admirable one. (Hear, hear.)

The annual public meeting of the West Riding Home Missionary Society was held in Zion Chapel, in the evening.

On Wednesday morning the general committee assembled in Zion Chapel, at half-past nine o'clock, for the transaction of business in connexion with the Home Missionary Society. J. A. Skidmore, Esq., in the chair, when grants of money were made to fifty churches and stations, four of which were new ones, to the amount of nearly 1,100*l.* The subject of the registration of chapels and preaching-rooms in conformity with an Act of Parliament passed on the 30th of July, 1855, was

brought up, and a resolution was adopted authorising the secretaries to draw the attention of the ministers of the Riding to this subject. This concluded the business of the association.

"It is worthy of remark," says the *Leeds Mercury*, "that the meetings have been more numerous and attended than upon any former occasion for some years past, and in acknowledgment of the hearty welcome they had received from their Wakefield friends the ministers and delegates assembled passed special resolutions."

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

THREATENED REVIVAL OF CHURCH-RATES IN MANCHESTER.—It will be in the recollection of our Manchester readers that, at the annual parish vestry, in the cathedral, on Tuesday week, it was resolved—"That it be a recommendation from this meeting to the churchwardens, to call a parish meeting, for the purpose of laying a rate for the restoration of the tower of the cathedral and parish church of Manchester." On Friday the churchwardens met, and, after some deliberation, the general opinion being that it would be most unwise at this time to revive that local agitation which might be awakened by any proposal to lay a Church-rate, they came to the determination not to convene a parish meeting for such purpose. At the same time, deeply impressed with the importance of effecting a restoration of the venerable fabric, in general accordance with the suggestions contained in the circular of the late churchwardens, of November last, the present churchwardens propose to call a parish meeting, at an early day, for the purpose of appealing to the liberality of the parishioners generally, to aid by their subscriptions in the restoration of the cathedral fabric. We are glad that the churchwardens have so decided. —*Manchester Guardian*. [A correspondent remarks that had the attempt been made to lay a rate there would have been such a tempest in Manchester as has seldom been known since the rebellion of 1745. It seems that the churchwardens want 7,000*l.* to complete the new tower, towards which they have already got nine subscriptions of 500*l.*, leaving only 2,500*l.* to be collected.]

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN LEICESTER.—At the annual vestry meeting of the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, held on Tuesday week, Mr. W. Mowbray, parish churchwarden, on being proposed for re-election, said he wished to retire from office, having held it fourteen years, and the Church-rate question (in connexion with which he was first elected) being now satisfactorily settled. Since Church-rates had been abolished in the parish thousands had been expended in repairing and embellishing the church, which had been all raised by subscription, and even his colleague, who was so well-known for his attachment to the church, had said he hoped no one would ever be wicked enough to advocate the re-imposition of Church-rates in that parish. The vicar, the Rev. T. Jones, who presided, said he regarded the subject of Church-rates as a settled question in that parish. The House of Commons might wrangle about it, and he dare say would continue to do so, but they had settled it in a much more summary manner. He would never disturb the settlement, and would never, so far as he could help it, suffer any one else to do so. (Cheers.)

A CLOSE CONTEST.—A meeting, says the *Teesdale Mercury*, was held at Cockfield, on Monday evening, the 29th ult., in the open air, for the purpose of taking the Church-rate into consideration. Mr. T. Smith was voted to the chair, and opened the proceedings, and then called upon Mr. J. Pescod to address the meeting. The assembly was large, and the people who composed it were very attentive and well behaved. It appears that the churchwardens were defeated at a vestry meeting a few days before, at which the defeated party determined to go to a poll. The poll was opened next day at 10 A.M., and closed at 6 P.M., according to agreement. The state of the poll then stood thus:—For the rate, 69; against, 68. Votes on either side were objected to; and the proceedings were adjourned, in order that a scrutiny might take place. Matters are not yet concluded, and considerable agitation prevails.

REJECTION OF CHURCH-RATES AT TRURO.—At a recent vestry meeting the motion for a rate of 2*d.* for the ensuing year was met by an amendment that the expenses should be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The amendment was moved by Mr. Tregalles, and seconded by Mr. Uglow, but the rector (the Rev. W. Harvey) refused to put it. Mr. Tregalles then protested, but the rector refused to accept the protest, but subsequently did accept it. To bring the question of the rate to an issue, Mr. Lyells then moved "that the vestry declines to make a Church-rate," which, after some demur, the rector put, and it was carried by a majority of five to one. The original motion was then put, and lost by a large majority, and a poll was demanded. At the close of the poll on Friday, the numbers were declared to be, for the rate 188; against it, 208; majority against the rate, 25. In St. George's and St. Clement's Inn, proposals for rates were defeated by considerable majorities.

CHURCH-RATES AT WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.—On Monday week a meeting was held in the parish church of Wigton for the purpose of passing a Church-rate. The Rev. W. Lyde, vicar, occupied the chair. There were about fifty ratepayers present. A halfpenny in the pound was proposed by Mr. Banks and seconded by Mr. Twentymann. An amendment was made to this by Mr. Hutton, of High Blairthwaite, and seconded by Mr. Redmond, of Spital, "That there be no Church-rate, but that the money be raised by voluntary contributions." After some friendly discussion, the question was put to the vote, when the

rate was lost by a majority of six, there being twenty-nine against it and twenty-three for it. A poll was demanded for Friday, April 16th.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

CHATTERIS.—On the 18th ult., Mr. C. Williams addressed a very numerous and respectable meeting in Zion Chapel in this town. Benjamin Brown, Esq., was the chairman, and the Rev. J. Lyon and the other ministers of the town took part in the proceedings. Among the auditors—the vicar, the well-known Mr. Guthrie, who, it was rumoured, intended to interpose. He, however, was a patient and well-behaved listener, and if he expected, as was probably the case, that the speakers would make much of his recent attempt to exact "mortuary fees" on the burial of Dissenters, he must have been disappointed at the absence of all allusion to him to the subject. The Indian question was made the prominent topic.

HUNTINGDON.—Until now the Liberation Society has done nothing in this town. There was an excellent audience in the Institution Hall, on the 14th ult., when Mr. Williams lectured on India—contrasting our ecclesiastical policy there with that of our statesmen in this country. The Rev. J. H. Millard presided, and some resolutions were proposed by local speakers. There are four parishes in this churchified town, and in all of them Church-rates are made, unopposed. It is, however, expected that, at length, this patient endurance will soon come to an end.

BRADFORD.—A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute here, on the 15th ult., and from the arrangements made there was a prospect of an excellent meeting. A heavy fall of snow, however, lasting during that and the preceding day, had brought the streets of Bradford into such a state, that its inhabitants might fairly be excused attending any public meeting in large numbers, and the attendance was therefore thin. Dr. Foster and Mr. Williams were the deputation; and James Law, Esq., Dr. Acworth, Alfred Illingworth, Esq., Rev. Messrs. J. G. Miall and Betts, took part in the proceedings.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S, AND DECORATIONS.—A letter from Dean Milman to the Bishop of London respecting proposed special services in St. Paul's has been published. Dr. Milman represents "expense" as the great obstacle to the realisation of the project. The net income for the sustentation of the fabric of St. Paul's is less than 1,100*l.* a year. It would cost 1,000*l.* to fit up the space under the dome for special services in the most naked manner. The Dean would like to provide for the admission of a far larger congregation (now excluded because they cannot hear) to the choral services in the afternoon, and for the special services.

I do not wish to disguise my further views: it has been the dearest wish of my heart, since I have had the honour of filling the high station of Dean of St. Paul's, to see not one narrow part alone of this great building applied to its acknowledged purposes—the worship of God and the Christian instruction of the people; but besides this, that, instead of the cold, dull, unedifying, unseemly appearance of the interior, the cathedral should be made within worthy of its exterior grandeur and beauty. . . . I should wish to see such decorations introduced into St. Paul's as may give some splendour, while they would not disturb the solemnity or the exquisitely harmonious simplicity of the edifice; some colour to enliven and gladden the eye, from foreign or native marbles, the most permanent and safe mode of embellishing a building exposed to the atmosphere of London. I would see the dome, instead of brooding like a dead weight over the area below, expanding and elevating the soul towards heaven. I would see the sullen white of the roof, the arches, the cornices, the capitals, and the walls, broken and relieved by gilding, as we find by experience the most lasting, as well as the most appropriate decoration. I would see the adornment carried out in a rich but harmonious, and as far as possible from gaudy style, in unison with our simpler form of worship.

To do this he asks from the public 11,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* The Bishop of London, the Dean himself, and three canons, head a subscription-list with sums amounting to 400*l.*

THE CONSECRATION OF A CEMETERY STOPPED.—A short time ago it was arranged with the Bishop of Chester that he should come over to St. Helens to consecrate that part of the new cemetery which belongs to the Episcopalians. This portion of the burying ground is circumscribed by a broad pathway or road, which serves also to separate and distinguish it from that of the Roman Catholics on one side, and the Dissenters on the other. Of course this road is common ground, belonging to the community at large. The 29th ult. was fixed for the ceremony of consecration, and as it was considered necessary to prepare for the reception of the right rev. prelate, certain stones were placed on the margin of the Episcopalian grounds as land-marks, to bound the consecrated territory—(by anticipation). This appeared to be all fair and above board; but two days before that of the anticipated consecration, it was observed that the land marks aforesaid were removed to the opposite side of the roads, by which alteration it was feared the bishop would consecrate the two roads, which were common property, and include them with the ground which was thus about to be solemnly set apart for the use of the Church party, and thus take from the Dissenters the legal right they had to use these roads. The parties more immediately interested in this transaction became justly alarmed at this apparent act of aggression, and began an investigation of the matter immediately, which has ended in some measure satisfactorily. A deputation was appointed to meet the bishop and confer with him on the subject. He has proved himself to be a man,

and what is more, he expressed his strong desire to act on the Christian principle of doing unto others as he would wish to be done unto by them. He refused to ratify the deed of consecration. We expect the case will be more thoroughly investigated.—*From a Correspondent.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—CHAPLAIN FOR THE UNION WORKHOUSE.—During the past year great excitement has existed here, in consequence of the Church party on the Board of Guardians having appointed a chaplain to the Union Workhouse at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, notwithstanding the remonstrances of a large public meeting held in the town, and memorials presented from almost every Dissenting body. At the election just terminated for the present year, the feeling has taken a tangible shape, and the gentleman who strangely proposed the chaplain (a Dissenter) could not again find a nominator for the township he previously misrepresented, which is said to be the most aristocratic and influential in the town, and his vacancy has been well supplied by the election of that excellent and indefatigable minister, the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, who has been selected by an overwhelming majority over his two opponents, both of whom were influential and respectable gentlemen. The numbers were:—

Rev. J. H. Rutherford	183
Mr. James Dewan (Wesleyan)	99
— John Forster (Churchman)	79

It is further worthy of remark that a number of other influential gentlemen opposed to Ecclesiastical interference, have been elected, whilst in every instance, with one exception, the pro-chaplain men occupy the bottom of the poll. Several thousand votes have been lost in the record in consequence of sundry inaccuracies in filling up the papers, which, had they been correct, we have reason to believe, would have given even a more decisive result to the anti-chaplain party. Mr. James Potts, Secretary of the Religious Freedom Society, has also been re-elected to the Board by 372 votes.

LIBERATION OF AN IMPRISONED PROTESTANT IN TUSCANY.—A young man named Frisoli has for some time been in prison on account of his religious opinions. The crime laid to his charge was impiety and blasphemy, because he had ventured to hint that Mariolatry found no support in the Word of God, and had been guilty of hazarding other remarks, in disputing with a priest, equally presumptuous and prejudicial to the time-honoured falsehoods of the Church of Rome! He was committed to the Bargello, in Florence, about the end of December, communication with his friends was forbidden him, and as there was nothing special in the case, which made an appeal to a foreign ambassador proper, it was generally supposed that, like Eusebio Massei, of Pontedera, and others, the poor fellow would have to submit to a year's imprisonment. The *News of the Churches* reports that he has been unexpectedly liberated by the Grand Duke expressly as a mark of favour to Lord Normanby, whom he knew to feel great interest in Protestant converts.

We are credibly informed that Lord Norreys, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, has recently joined the Roman Catholic Church.—*Union.*

Religious Intelligence.

PECKHAM RYE.—ORDINATION SERVICE.—On Wednesday evening, March 31st., the Rev. J. Hills Hitchens, late of Western College, Plymouth, was publicly set apart to the work of the ministry (by prayer and laying on of hands), in connexion with the New Congregational Church, Peckham Rye. The Rev. R. Wye Belts, of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, commenced the service with reading and prayer. The Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, delivered the introductory discourse, and proposed the usual questions. The reverend gentleman stated that he was called on at a late period to deliver the introductory discourse in the place of the Rev. Geo. Smith, who, by the death of a member of his family, was prevented from being present. The discourse was thoughtful, earnest, and telling. The Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath, then offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. R. Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, and formerly principal of Western College, delivered the charge to the minister, from 2 Tim. ii. 15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God." The Rev. S. Thodey closed the service with prayer. The Revs. J. Barker, LL.B., J. Chater, J. Davies, and E. T. Egg, took part in the service, which was one of great interest. The congregation was large though the weather was unfavourable.

RECOGNITION SERVICE AT BLACKBURN.—The *Preston Guardian* contains a report of the ordination of the Rev. M. Macfie, at the Park Congregational Church, Blackburn, on Friday week. The Rev. D. Williams read the Scriptures, and the Rev. T. Davies, of Preston, delivered an earnest and eloquent introductory discourse on the duties and responsibilities of the sacred office into which the pastor of the congregation was about to be formally installed. In answer to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who officiated as catechist, Mr. Macfie gave a long and interesting narrative of his past career, with especial reference to his religious experiences, and the motives which impelled him to relinquish a promising mercantile path in Glasgow, and enter college for the purpose of devoting himself to the Christian ministry. At the conclusion of the examination, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, for himself and his brethren expressed his perfect satisfaction with Mr. Macfie's "confession of faith." The Rev. Mr. Slate then invoked the grace of Heaven on the act which was about to be consummated; after which Mr. Macfie was duly ordained by the "laying on of

the hands" of the clergymen present, and the ceremony ended, the worthy pastor rose from where he had been kneeling, and was cordially embraced by his reverend brethren. The charge to the newly-ordained minister was delivered by the Rev. Professor Barker. After the services, about thirty gentlemen sat down in the Bull Hotel to dinner, which was prepared and served in Mr. Bolton's best style. In addition to the clergy who had officiated, there were present Mr. James Pilkington, M.P.; Mr. William Pilkington, mayor of Blackburn; and other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Macfie presided, and Mr. Pilkington, M.P., officiated as vice-chairman. In the course of the subsequent speaking Mr. Slate said, it was quite true that he was the oldest pastor in Lancashire, and he had seen many great and important changes since he commenced his career as the youngest minister in the county.

One great change was, that he now saw upwards of 100 ministers younger than himself. During that long period the number of churches had nearly been trebled, in connexion with the Congregational system; and if the chairman lived long enough to see the number of existing churches trebled, he would witness a still greater change than anything he (Mr. Slate) had seen. During his career not only had the number of churches been trebled, but the proportion of church members to the rest of the congregation had been considerably augmented. When he first knew Lancashire the proportion of church members was, on an average, from 60 to 70—now it was at least 120. He wished he could say that within the last five years the increase in the number of churches had kept pace with the advance at former periods. This was not so, but still there was no ground for discouragement, although there was plenty of inducement for further exertion. The voluntary principle was achieving new triumphs, by the erection of churches, in connexion with other denominations, who had received an impulse, no doubt, from the labours and success of the Congregational body.

Mr. James Pilkington, M.P., in responding to a pressing call from the chairman, united his voice to the general expression of satisfaction which had been felt and expressed at the proceedings of the day. He was sure that they had reared a building which, with the aid of their excellent pastor, would prove a source of attraction of the best description, and contribute materially to the moral and religious welfare of the community. He knew that the work had been entered into with that view alone, and he trusted that in every way it would be successful. The company then separated, most of them to meet again at a grand tea party in the Park Congregational School, which was largely attended. The day's proceedings were wound up by an excellent discourse delivered by the Rev. Brewin Grant.

HERSHAM, SURREY.—The Independent Chapel in this beautiful village having been closed for the erection of a gallery and other improvements, was re-opened on Good Friday. The Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road, preached a very excellent sermon in the afternoon, and in the evening Benjamin Scott, Esq., of the Bank of London, delivered an admirable lecture on the "Eclipse of the Sun improved." During the evening a report of the committee appointed to conduct the recent movement was presented by the Rev. A. E. Lord, from which it appeared that the cost of enlargement, &c., has been 300*l.* Of this sum upwards of 260*l.* have through the kindness of friends been raised, and before the year is closed it is hoped that the whole amount will be liquidated.

OLDHAM.—On the 2nd inst. the Rev. J. W. Ashworth was ordained as the co-pastor of the Baptist congregation worshipping at the Baptist Chapel, Manchester-street. The chapel was completely filled, and many persons had to be accommodated with seats on forms placed in the aisles. The service commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. W. K. Armstrong, B.A., read the 3rd chapter of 1st Timothy, and then offered up prayer. The choir and congregation then chanted *Te Deum Laudamus*. The Rev. J. E. Giles then delivered the introductory address. The Rev. C. Bailhache then asked the usual questions of Mr. Ashworth respecting the rise and progress of Divine life in his soul; how he came to serve God in the ministry; how he came to make Oldham the scene of his ministerial labours; and what were his general views of Scriptural truth. These questions having been answered by Mr. Ashworth, the Rev. W. F. Burchall offered up the ordination prayer. A hymn was then sung relating to ministerial responsibility, the Rev. Dr. Ackworth delivered the charge to Mr. Ashworth as a minister. After the morning service, about seventy of the friends met for dinner in the Masonic Hall, and in the afternoon, 300 to 400 sat down to tea in the school-room. The evening service was opened by the Rev. J. Kightly, of Mills Hill. The Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Frome, then delivered the charge to the Church. He spoke in the warmest and most affectionate terms of Mr. Ashworth, whom he had long known; and in the course of an earnest and impressive address, urged the Church to sustain their minister by their sympathies, their warm and genial friendship, and their prayers.

RICHMOND.—On the evening of Good Friday a special service was held in the Vineyard Chapel of this town, on which occasion the Rev. Paxton Hood preached. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was encouraging. This neat and commodious chapel is happily free from debt—funds, therefore, were only requisite for some slight repairs and painting. The collection of the evening and the proceeds of the tea-meeting, held immediately before the service, and which the ladies of the congregation generously supplied, were devoted to this purpose. The money needful for the contemplated outlay is thus fully provided for before the actual expense is incurred. Several ministers from London and the neighbourhood were

present on the above occasion. Since the settlement of the Rev. I. B. French, the present minister, the chapel has been well attended, and prospects for the future are encouraging.

PLYMOUTH.—On Monday evening, April 5th, the Rev. Roger Price, of the Western College, was publicly ordained, at Norley-street Chapel, Plymouth, as a missionary to Central Africa. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Professor Charlton, M.A., and the charge was given by the Rev. J. Pyer. Other ministers in the neighbourhood took part in the services of the evening, which were of a most interesting character.

SANDFORD, DEVON.—On Friday, April 2nd, the Rev. Henry Pope was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Chapel, Sandford, when the following order of service was observed:—The Rev. Wm. Snell, of Crediton, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Smith, of Witheridge, delivered an interesting and practical introductory discourse; after which the Rev. H. Pope gave a few statements as to the circumstances which led him to accept the pastorate of the church, and the success which had thus far attended his labours; the recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Biggs, of Cheriton; after which the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, gave an impressive address to the pastor and people. Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, a large number were present in the evening.

HONLEY, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Edward Potter, a nephew of the late Rev. James Scott, of Cleckheaton, and recently a student at Oberlin College, U.S., has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Honley, to become their pastor, and purposes to commence his labours there on the third Sunday in April. For some time past the Congregationalists at Honley have been in a somewhat depressed state, but they are beginning to exhibit signs of revival and progress. Within the last month they have fitted up their chapel with gas, have introduced and opened a new organ, and have united in inviting Mr. Potter.

OUNDLIE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The following services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. W. S. H. Fielden (late of Hackney College) were held in the Independent Meeting-house, West-street, Oundle, on Wednesday, March 31st. In the morning the Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A. (Northampton), read the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Ransom, classical and Hebrew tutor of Hackney College). The usual questions were asked by the Rev. E. T. Prust (Northampton); the Rev. Thomas Toller (Kettering) offered the ordination prayer; and the charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. John Watson, President of Hackney College. At three o'clock the ministers and friends dined together, and afterwards appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered. In the evening at seven o'clock, the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Poulter (Wellingborough), and the sermon to the people was delivered by the Rev. George Legge, LL.D. (Leicester). The Revs. A. Murray, G. Bullock, T. Lord, &c., were present, and took part in the services.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT BIRMINGHAM.—The principal Dissenting ministers at Birmingham have been holding special services for the working-classes, on Sunday afternoons, in the Music Hall. The Rev. J. A. James took the first service, and has been followed by the Rev. C. Vince, the Rev. J. Brown, and the Rev. R. W. Dale. There has been an overflowing attendance on all occasions.

MISSION COLLEGES.—It has been for some time in contemplation to establish in densely-peopled parts of London and other large towns small bodies of missionary clergy living together in houses fitted up for the purpose, each having its chapel, and, if possible, a lecture-room and other similar conveniences. The first of these "colleges" is about to be opened in Soho, and it is intended to found others in the extreme east of London. We are very glad to see that it has the active support and countenance of the Bishop of our own diocese.—*Guardian.*

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Watts has resigned his post as theological tutor of this college, and, in consequence of the recent removal of Professor Rogers to Manchester, the whole of the duties, until successors to these gentlemen can be found, necessarily devolve on Mr. Barker, the resident tutor, who is at present assisted by one of the senior students.

BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL, PIMLICO.—The Rev. Benjamin Price, of Clapham, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the church assembling at this place, and intends entering upon his new and important sphere of labour on Lord's day, the 18th of April.

BOND-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—The Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of New College, London, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation of this place of worship to become their minister and pastor—the response being as hearty as the invitation was unanimous and cordial. Mr. Barker is expected to commence his stated labours in the month of May.

THE INCOME OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY this year reaches 153,000*l.*

TIVERTON.—A tea-meeting of the church and congregation of the Independent Chapel was held on Monday, April 5, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, as their pastor. About 350 took tea together in the two commodious school-rooms. During the evening, earnest addresses, suitable to the occasion, were delivered by F. S. Gervis, Esq.; Mr. King (minister of the branch

Chapel, when two practical addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield, on the declension of religion; and by the Rev. J. E. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, on the revival of religion.

On Tuesday morning, the annual gathering of the Union took place in Salem Chapel. The body of the chapel was well filled, the ministers and delegates numbering above 150. The Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D., of Rotherham College, occupied the chair, and delivered an impressive address; after which the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, read a paper on "The Doctrine of Vicarious Sacrifices as accordant with Consciousness, and as revealed in Scripture." After lunch, a communication from the Conference called by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held in London on the 19th of January last, on the subject of ministerial incomes, was submitted to the meeting by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds. Upon this the Committee of the County Union had reported as follows:—

That such an effort is needed in very many cases, your committee have no room for a moment to doubt. The highest stipend paid to its minister by any of the churches to which your society makes a grant is 103*l.* from all public sources. And in one instance the stipend is only 50*l.*, a sum which places the minister in a much worse position than that of a respectable mechanic or labourer, seeing that his church very naturally expect him to be decently lodged and clad, and that his family should do honour to his position. Your committee would recommend that the delegates of the churches should keep constantly in mind the desirableness of adopting some higher standard than at present obtains, as the minimum sum which a minister of the Gospel in this wealthy locality ought to receive. They think that it would be a very wise appropriation of the funds of the society, whenever it is needed, to incite the churches to increased effort by the offer of an increased grant, proportional to their increased contributions; and that this attempt might worthily precede any further extension of the labours of the society. They are persuaded that to work a smaller area efficiently, is every way better and much more likely to help churches to reach the point of self-sustenance, than to cover a wider space, but with feeble effort. The relation between the stipend which the churches can offer, and the efficiency of the agency which they, conjointly with ourselves, can insure, it can scarcely be needful to attempt to show. The more happily and freely a minister can work, the more able is he to work with efficiency and power. If he is to command the respect of others, he must be placed in a position in which he can be able to respect himself. Your committee are convinced that the future of your society will be very much affected by the course they now recommend. If your stations can be made to be regarded as places where an earnest man may do good in circumstances of tolerable comfort, and not merely as refuges for those to whom all other places are unattainable, there would be the most favourable conditions for confidently expecting to be able continually to leave former stations in a position to sustain themselves, and to direct your resources into new localities where such efforts need to be made. One means of attaining this desirable end which might be at once adopted if it meet with the general concurrence of the delegates and subscribers, would be to adopt the rule of refusing to enter on any new field of labour as a pastorate where the stipend from all public sources does not reach at least the sum of 100*l.*

A discussion took place, and a resolution was carried, proposing that a deputation from the meeting should attend the next meeting of the Congregational Union on the subject.

Mr. E. BAINES congratulated the chairman that they had reached that important point when they were able to say that they expended more than 1,000*l.* a-year in aid of the poorer churches of the Riding. (Hear, hear.) He supposed that the population of the Riding was increasing at the rate of 40,000 a-year, and this additional 40,000 ought to bring its fair proportion of funds to their treasury, so that they might the more generally aid the way-side villages, the country places, the neglected districts, and the poor stations, within their province, and, indeed, give help to all those who needed help. (Hear, hear.) As Independents, as Volunteers, and as Protestants, they were especially called upon to have an association of this kind—an active, self-denying, liberal association, for promoting Christianity, and doing good in the world in which they were placed. (Hear, hear.) They were also bound to have such an association for the sake of indulging the high privilege and luxury of contributing of their means to the glory of God and the welfare of their fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) There was another view in which they should look upon these associations, in which they formed a part as influencing others. Mr. Batchelor had alluded to the influence which might be exerted by one converted emigrant; and it must not be forgotten that the world was looking to the example of England. As to their own body, they found Congregational unions not only in England and the colonies, but under the despotic Government of France, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Germany, and in other parts of the Continent. At this moment England was the model country of the world; but if that model were to be copied, they must leave no exertion untried to make it a pure and admirable one. (Hear, hear.)

The annual public meeting of the West Riding Home Missionary Society was held in Zion Chapel, in the evening.

On Wednesday morning the general committee assembled in Zion Chapel, at half-past nine o'clock, for the transaction of business in connexion with the Home Missionary Society. J. A. Skidmore, Esq., in the chair, when grants of money were made to fifty churches and stations, four of which were new ones, to the amount of nearly 1,100*l.* The subject of the registration of chapels and preaching-rooms in conformity with an Act of Parliament passed on the 30th of July, 1855, was

brought up, and a resolution was adopted authorising the secretaries to draw the attention of the ministers of the Riding to this subject. This concluded the business of the association.

"It is worthy of remark," says the *Leeds Mercury*, "that the meetings have been more numerously attended than upon any former occasion for some years past, and in acknowledgment of the hearty welcome they had received from their Wakefield friends the ministers and delegates assembled passed special resolutions."

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

THREATENED REVIVAL OF CHURCH-RATES IN MANCHESTER.—It will be in the recollection of our Manchester readers that, at the annual parish vestry, in the cathedral, on Tuesday week, it was resolved—"That it be a recommendation from this meeting to the churchwardens, to call a parish meeting, for the purpose of laying a rate for the restoration of the tower of the cathedral and parish church of Manchester." On Friday the churchwardens met, and, after some deliberation, the general opinion being that it would be most unwise at this time to revive that local agitation which might be awakened by any proposal to lay a Church-rate, they came to the determination not to convene a parish meeting for such purpose. At the same time, deeply impressed with the importance of effecting a restoration of the venerable fabric, in general accordance with the suggestions contained in the circular of the late churchwardens, of November last, the present churchwardens propose to call a parish meeting, at an early day, for the purpose of appealing to the liberality of the parishioners generally, to aid by their subscriptions in the restoration of the cathedral fabric. We are glad that the churchwardens have so decided. *Manchester Guardian*. [A correspondent remarks that had the attempt been made to lay a rate there would have been such a tempest in Manchester as has seldom been known since the rebellion of 1745. It seems that the churchwardens want 7,000*l.* to complete the new tower, towards which they have already got nine subscriptions of 500*l.*, leaving only 2,500*l.* to be collected.]

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN LEICESTER.—At the annual vestry meeting of the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, held on Tuesday week, Mr. W. Mowbray, parish churchwarden, on being proposed for re-election, said he wished to retire from office, having held it fourteen years, and the Church-rate question (in connexion with which he was first elected) being now satisfactorily settled. Since Church-rates had been abolished in the parish thousands had been expended in repairing and embellishing the church, which had been all raised by subscription, and even his colleague, who was so well-known for his attachment to the church, had said he hoped no one would ever be wicked enough to advocate the re-imposition of Church-rates in that parish. The vicar, the Rev. T. Jones, who presided, said he regarded the subject of Church-rates as a settled question in that parish. The House of Commons might wrangle about it, and he dare say would continue to do so, but they had settled it in a much more summary manner. He would never disturb the settlement, and would never, so far as he could help it, suffer any one else to do so. (Cheers.)

A CLOSE CONTEST.—A meeting, says the *Teesdale Mercury*, was held at Cockfield, on Monday evening, the 29th ult., in the open air, for the purpose of taking the Church-rate into consideration. Mr. T. Smith was voted to the chair, and opened the proceedings, and then called upon Mr. J. Pescod to address the meeting. The assembly was large, and the people who composed it were very attentive and well behaved. It appears that the churchwardens were defeated at a vestry meeting a few days before, at which the defeated party determined to go to a poll. The poll was opened next day at 10 A.M., and closed at 6 P.M., according to agreement. The state of the poll then stood thus:—For the rate, 69; against, 68. Votes on either side were objected to; and the proceedings were adjourned, in order that a scrutiny might take place. Matters are not yet concluded, and considerable agitation prevails.

REJECTION OF CHURCH-RATES AT TRURO.—At a recent vestry meeting the motion for a rate of 2*d.* for the ensuing year was met by an amendment that the expenses should be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The amendment was moved by Mr. Tregalles, and seconded by Mr. Uglow, but the rector (the Rev. W. Harvey) refused to put it. Mr. Tregalles then protested, but the rector refused to accept the protest, but subsequently did accept it. To bring the question of the rate to an issue, Mr. Lyells then moved "that the vestry declines to make a Church-rate," which, after some demur, the rector put, and it was carried by a majority of five to one. The original motion was then put, and lost by a large majority, and a poll was demanded. At the close of the poll on Friday, the numbers were declared to be, for the rate 188; against it, 208; majority against the rate, 20. In St. George's and St. Clement's Inn, proposals for rates were defeated by considerable majorities.

CHURCH-RATES AT WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.—On Monday week a meeting was held in the parish church of Wigton for the purpose of passing a Church-rate. The Rev. W. Lyde, vicar, occupied the chair. There were about fifty ratepayers present. A halfpenny in the pound was proposed by Mr. Banks and seconded by Mr. Twentymann. An amendment was made to this by Mr. Hutton, of High Blairthwaite, and seconded by Mr. Redmond, of Spital, "That there be no Church-rate, but that the money be raised by voluntary contributions." After some friendly discussion, the question was put to the vote, when the

rate was lost by a majority of six, there being twenty-nine against it and twenty-three for it. A poll was demanded for Friday, April 16th.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

CHATTERIS.—On the 13th ult., Mr. C. Williams addressed a very numerous and respectable meeting in Zion Chapel in this town. Bateman Brown, Esq., was the chairman, and the Rev. J. Lyon and the other ministers of the town took part in the proceedings. Among the auditors was the vicar, the well-known Mr. Guthercole, who, it was rumoured, intended to interpose. He, however, was a patient and well-behaved listener, and if he expected, as was probably the case, that the speakers would make much of his recent attempt to exact "mortuary fees" on the burial of Dissenters, he must have been disappointed at the absence of all allusion to him to the subject. The Indian question was made the prominent topic.

HUNTINGDON.—Until now the Liberation Society has done nothing in this town. There was an excellent audience in the Institution Hall, on the 14th ult., when Mr. Williams lectured on India—contrasting our ecclesiastical policy there with that of our statesmen in this country. The Rev. J. H. Millard presided, and some resolutions were proposed by local speakers. There are four parishes in this churchified town, and in all of them Church-rates are made, unopposed. It is, however, expected that, at length, this patient endurance will soon come to an end.

BRADFORD.—A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute here, on the 15th ult., and from the arrangements made there was a prospect of an excellent meeting. A heavy fall of snow, however, lasting during that and the preceding day, had brought the streets of Bradford into such a state, that its inhabitants might fairly be excused attending any public meeting in large numbers, and the attendance was therefore thin. Dr. Foster and Mr. Williams were the deputation; and James Law, Esq., Dr. Acworth, Alfred Illingworth, Esq., Rev. Messrs. J. G. Miall and Betts, took part in the proceedings.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S, AND DECORATIONS.—A letter from Dean Milman to the Bishop of London respecting proposed special services in St. Paul's has been published. Dr. Milman represents "expense" as the great obstacle to the realisation of the project. The net income for the sustentation of the fabric of St. Paul's is less than 1,100*l.* a year. It would cost 1,000*l.* to fit up the space under the dome for special services in the most naked manner. The Dean would like to provide for the admission of a far larger congregation (now excluded because they cannot hear) to the choral services in the afternoon, and for the special services.

I do not wish to disguise my further views: it has been the dearest wish of my heart, since I have had the honour of filling the high station of Dean of St. Paul's, to see not one narrow part alone of this great building applied to its acknowledged purposes—the worship of God and the Christian instruction of the people; but besides this, that, instead of the cold, dull, unedifying, unseemly appearance of the interior, the cathedral should be made within worthy of its exterior grandeur and beauty. . . . I should wish to see such decorations introduced into St. Paul's as may give some splendour, while they would not disturb the solemnity or the exquisitely harmonious simplicity of the edifice; some colour to enliven and gladden the eye, from foreign or native marbles, the most permanent and safe mode of embellishing a building exposed to the atmosphere of London. I would see the dome, instead of brooding like a dead weight over the area below, expanding and elevating the soul towards heaven. I would see the sullen white of the roof, the arches, the cornices, the capitals, and the walls, broken and relieved by gilding, as we find by experience the most lasting, as well as the most appropriate decoration. I would see the adornment carried out in a rich but harmonious, and as far as possible from gaudy style, in unison with our simpler form of worship.

To do this he asks from the public 11,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* The Bishop of London, the Dean himself, and three canons, head a subscription-list with sums amounting to 400*l.*

THE CONSECRATION OF A CEMETERY STOPPED.—A short time ago it was arranged with the Bishop of Chester that he should come over to St. Helens to consecrate that part of the new cemetery which belongs to the Episcopalians. This portion of the burying ground is circumscribed by a broad pathway or road, which serves also to separate and distinguish it from that of the Roman Catholics on one side, and the Dissenters on the other. Of course this road is common ground, belonging to the community at large. The 29th ult. was fixed for the ceremony of consecration, and as it was considered necessary to prepare for the reception of the right rev. prelate, certain stones were placed on the margin of the Episcopalian grounds as land-marks, to bound the consecrated territory—(by anticipation). This appeared to be all fair and above board; but two days before that of the anticipated consecration, it was observed that the land marks aforesaid were removed to the opposite side of the roads, by which alteration it was feared the bishop would consecrate the two roads, which were common property, and include them with the ground which was thus about to be solemnly set apart for the use of the Church party, and thus take from the Dissenters the legal right they had to use these roads. The parties more immediately interested in this transaction became justly alarmed at this apparent act of aggression, and began an investigation of the matter immediately, which has ended in some measure satisfactorily. A deputation was appointed to meet the bishop and confer with him on the subject. He has proved himself to be a man,

and what is more, he expressed his strong desire to act on the Christian principle of doing unto others as he would wish to be done unto by them. He refused to ratify the deed of consecration. We expect the case will be more thoroughly investigated.—*From a Correspondent.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—CHAPLAIN FOR THE UNION WORKHOUSE.—During the past year great excitement has existed here, in consequence of the Church party on the Board of Guardians having appointed a chaplain to the Union Workhouse at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, notwithstanding the remonstrances of a large public meeting held in the town, and memorials presented from almost every Dissenting body. At the election just terminated for the present year, the feeling has taken a tangible shape, and the gentleman who strangely proposed the chaplain (a Dissenter) could not again find a nominator for the township he previously *misrepresented*, which is said to be the most aristocratic and influential in the town, and his vacancy has been well supplied by the election of that excellent and indefatigable minister, the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, who has been selected by an overwhelming majority over his two opponents, both of whom were influential and respectable gentlemen. The numbers were:—

Rev. J. H. Rutherford	183
Mr. James Dewar (Wesleyan)	99
— John Forster (Churchman)	79

It is further worthy of remark that a number of other influential gentlemen opposed to Ecclesiastical interference, have been elected, whilst in every instance, with one exception, the pro-chaplain men occupy the bottom of the poll. Several thousand votes have been lost in the record in consequence of sundry inaccuracies in filling up the papers, which, had they been correct, we have reason to believe, would have given even a more decisive result to the anti-chaplain party. Mr. James Potts, Secretary of the Religious Freedom Society, has also been re-elected to the Board by 372 votes.

LIBERATION OF AN IMPRISONED PROTESTANT IN TUSCANY.—A young man named Frisoli has for some time been in prison on account of his religious opinions. The crime laid to his charge was impiety and blasphemy, because he had ventured to hint that Mariolatry found no support in the Word of God, and had been guilty of hazarding other remarks, in disputing with a priest, equally presumptuous and prejudicial to the time-honoured falsehoods of the Church of Rome! He was committed to the Bargello, in Florence, about the end of December, communication with his friends was forbidden him, and as there was nothing special in the case, which made an appeal to a foreign ambassador proper, it was generally supposed that, like Eusebio Massei, of Pontedera, and others, the poor fellow would have to submit to a year's imprisonment. The *News of the Churches* reports that he has been unexpectedly liberated by the Grand Duke expressly as a mark of favour to Lord Normanby, whom he knew to feel great interest in Protestant converts.

We are credibly informed that Lord Norreys, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, has recently joined the Roman Catholic Church.—*Union.*

Religious Intelligence.

PECKHAM RYE.—ORDINATION SERVICE.—On Wednesday evening, March 31st, the Rev. J. Hills Hitchens, late of Western College, Plymouth, was publicly set apart to the work of the ministry (by prayer and laying on of hands), in connexion with the New Congregational Church, Peckham Rye. The Rev. R. Wye Belts, of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, commenced the service with reading and prayer. The Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, delivered the introductory discourse, and proposed the usual questions. The reverend gentleman stated that he was called on at a late period to deliver the introductory discourse in the place of the Rev. Geo. Smith, who, by the death of a member of his family, was prevented from being present. The discourse was thoughtful, earnest, and telling. The Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath, then offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. R. Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, and formerly principal of Western College, delivered the charge to the minister, from 2 Tim. ii. 15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God." The Rev. S. Thodey closed the service with prayer. The Revs. J. Barker, LL.B., J. Chater, J. Davies, and E. T. Egge, took part in the service, which was one of great interest. The congregation was large though the weather was unfavourable.

RECOGNITION SERVICE AT BLACKBURN.—The *Preston Guardian* contains a report of the ordination of the Rev. M. Macfie, at the Park Congregational Church, Blackburn, on Friday week. The Rev. D. Williams read the Scriptures, and the Rev. T. Davies, of Preston, delivered an earnest and eloquent introductory discourse on the duties and responsibilities of the sacred office into which the pastor of the congregation was about to be formally installed. In answer to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who officiated as catechist, Mr. Macfie gave a long and interesting narrative of his past career, with especial reference to his religious experiences, and the motives which impelled him to relinquish a promising mercantile path in Glasgow, and enter college for the purpose of devoting himself to the Christian ministry. At the conclusion of the examination, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, for himself and his brethren expressed his perfect satisfaction with Mr. Macfie's "confession of faith." The Rev. Mr. Slate then invoked the grace of Heaven on the act which was about to be consummated; after which Mr. Macfie was duly ordained by the "laying on of

the hands" of the clergymen present, and the ceremony ended, the worthy pastor rose from where he had been kneeling, and was cordially embraced by his reverend brethren. The charge to the newly-ordained minister was delivered by the Rev. Professor Barker. After the services, about thirty gentlemen sat down in the Bull Hotel to dinner, which was prepared and served in Mr. Bolton's best style. In addition to the clergy who had officiated, there were present Mr. James Pilkington, M.P.; Mr. William Pilkington, mayor of Blackburn; and other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Macfie presided, and Mr. Pilkington, M.P., officiated as vice-chairman. In the course of the subsequent speaking Mr. Slate said, It was quite true that he was the oldest pastor in Lancashire, and he had seen many great and important changes since he commenced his career as the youngest minister in the county.

One great change was, that he now saw upwards of 100 ministers younger than himself. During that long period the number of churches had nearly been trebled, in connexion with the Congregational system; and if the chairman lived long enough to see the number of existing churches trebled, he would witness a still greater change than anything he (Mr. Slate) had seen. During his career not only had the number of churches been trebled, but the proportion of church members to the rest of the congregation had been considerably augmented. When he first knew Lancashire the proportion of church members was, on an average, from 60 to 70—now it was at least 120. He wished he could say that within the last five years the increase in the number of churches had kept pace with the advance at former periods. This was not so, but still there was no ground for discouragement, although there was plenty of inducement for further exertion. The voluntary principle was achieving new triumphs, by the erection of churches, in connexion with other denominations, who had received an impulse, no doubt, from the labours and success of the Congregational body.

Mr. James Pilkington, M.P., in responding to a pressing call from the chairman, united his voice to the general expression of satisfaction which had been felt and expressed at the proceedings of the day. He was sure that they had reared a building which, with the aid of their excellent pastor, would prove a source of attraction of the best description, and contribute materially to the moral and religious welfare of the community. He knew that the work had been entered into with that view alone, and he trusted that in every way it would be successful. The company then separated, most of them to meet again at a grand tea party in the Park Congregational School, which was largely attended. The day's proceedings were wound up by an excellent discourse delivered by the Rev. Brewin Grant.

HERSHAM, SURREY.—The Independent Chapel in this beautiful village having been closed for the erection of a gallery and other improvements, was re-opened on Good Friday. The Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road, preached a very excellent sermon in the afternoon, and in the evening Benjamin Scott, Esq., of the Bank of London, delivered an admirable lecture on the "Eclipse of the Sun improved." During the evening a report of the committee appointed to conduct the recent movement was presented by the Rev. A. E. Lord, from which it appeared that the cost of enlargement, &c., has been 300*l.* Of this sum upwards of 260*l.* have through the kindness of friends been raised, and before the year is closed it is hoped that the whole amount will be liquidated.

OLDHAM.—On the 2nd inst. the Rev. J. W. Ashworth was ordained as the co-pastor of the Baptist congregation worshipping at the Baptist Chapel, Manchester-street. The chapel was completely filled, and many persons had to be accommodated with seats on forms placed in the aisles. The service commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. W. K. Armstrong, B.A., read the 3rd chapter of 1st Timothy, and then offered up prayer. The choir and congregation then chanted *Te Deum Laudamus*. The Rev. J. E. Giles then delivered the introductory address. The Rev. C. Bailhache then asked the usual questions of Mr. Ashworth respecting the rise and progress of Divine life in his soul; how he came to serve God in the ministry; how he came to make Oldham the scene of his ministerial labours; and what were his general views of Scriptural truth. These questions having been answered by Mr. Ashworth, the Rev. W. F. Barchall offered up the ordination prayer. A hymn was then sung relating to ministerial responsibility, the Rev. Dr. Ackworth delivered the charge to Mr. Ashworth as a minister. After the morning service, about seventy of the friends met for dinner in the Masonic Hall, and in the afternoon, 300 to 400 sat down to tea in the school-room. The evening service was opened by the Rev. J. Kightly, of Mills Hill. The Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Frome, then delivered the charge to the Church. He spoke in the warmest and most affectionate terms of Mr. Ashworth, whom he had long known; and in the course of an earnest and impressive address, urged the Church to sustain their minister by their sympathies, their warm and genial friendship, and their prayers.

RICHMOND.—On the evening of Good Friday a special service was held in the Vineyard Chapel of this town, on which occasion the Rev. Paxton Hood preached. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was encouraging. This neat and commodious chapel is happily free from debt—funds, therefore, were only requisite for some slight repairs and painting. The collection of the evening and the proceeds of the tea-meeting, held immediately before the service, and which the ladies of the congregation generously supplied, were devoted to this purpose. The money needful for the contemplated outlay is thus fully provided for before the actual expense is incurred. Several ministers from London and the neighbourhood were

present on the above occasion. Since the settlement of the Rev. I. B. French, the present minister, the chapel has been well attended, and prospects for the future are encouraging.

PLYMOUTH.—On Monday evening, April 5th, the Rev. Roger Price, of the Western College, was publicly ordained, at Norley-street Chapel, Plymouth, as a missionary to Central Africa. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Professor Charlton, M.A., and the charge was given by the Rev. J. P. Pyer. Other ministers in the neighbourhood took part in the services of the evening, which were of a most interesting character.

SANDFORD, DEVON.—On Friday, April 2nd, the Rev. Henry Pope was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Chapel, Sandford, when the following order of service was observed:—The Rev. Wm. Snell, of Crediton, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Smith, of Witheridge, delivered an interesting and practical introductory discourse; after which the Rev. H. Pope gave a few statements as to the circumstances which led him to accept the pastorate of the church, and the success which had thus far attended his labours; the recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Biggs, of Cheriton; after which the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, gave an impressive address to the pastor and people. Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, a large number were present in the evening.

HONLEY, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Edward Potter, a nephew of the late Rev. James Scott, of Cleckheaton, and recently a student at Oberlin College, U.S., has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Honley, to become their pastor, and purposes to commence his labours there on the third Sunday in April. For some time past the Congregationalists at Honley have been in a somewhat depressed state, but they are beginning to exhibit signs of revival and progress. Within the last month they have fitted up their chapel with gas, have introduced and opened a new organ, and have united in inviting Mr. Potter.

OUNDE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The following services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. W. S. H. Fielden (late of Hackney College) were held in the Independent Meeting-house, West-street, Oundle, on Wednesday, March 31st. In the morning the Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A. (Northampton), read the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Ransom, classical and Hebrew tutor of Hackney College. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. E. T. Prust (Northampton); the Rev. Thomas Toller (Kettering) offered the ordination prayer; and the charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. John Watson, President of Hackney College. At three o'clock the ministers and friends dined together, and afterwards appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered. In the evening at seven o'clock, the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Poulter (Wellingborough), and the sermon to the people was delivered by the Rev. George Legge, LL.D. (Leicester). The Revs. A. Murray, G. Bullock, T. Lord, &c., were present, and took part in the services.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT BIRMINGHAM.—The principal Dissenting ministers at Birmingham have been holding special services for the working-classes, on Sunday afternoons, in the Music Hall. The Rev. J. A. James took the first service, and has been followed by the Rev. C. Vince, the Rev. J. Brown, and the Rev. R. W. Dale. There has been an overflowing attendance on all occasions.

MISSION COLLEGES.—It has been for some time in contemplation to establish in densely-peopled parts of London and other large towns small bodies of missionary clergy living together in houses fitted up for the purpose, each having its chapel, and, if possible, a lecture-room and other similar conveniences. The first of these "colleges" is about to be opened in Soho, and it is intended to found others in the extreme east of London. We are very glad to see that it has the active support and countenance of the Bishop of our own diocese.—*Guardian.*

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Watts has resigned his post as theological tutor of this college, and, in consequence of the recent removal of Professor Rogers to Manchester, the whole of the duties, until successors to these gentlemen can be found, necessarily devolve on Mr. Barker, the resident tutor, who is at present assisted by one of the senior students.

BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL, PIMLICO.—The Rev. Benjamin Price, of Clapham, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the church assembling at this place, and intends entering upon his new and important sphere of labour on Lord's day, the 18th of April.

BOND-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—The Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of New College, London, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation of this place of worship to become their minister and pastor—the response being as hearty as the invitation was unanimous and cordial. Mr. Barker is expected to commence his stated labours in the month of May.

THE INCOME OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY this year reaches 153,600*l.*

TIVERTON.—A tea-meeting of the church and congregation of the Independent Chapel was held on Monday, April 5, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, as their pastor. About 350 took tea together in the two commodious school-rooms. During the evening, earnest addresses, suitable to the occasion, were delivered by F. S. Gervis, Esq., Mr. King (minister of the branch

church in the town), R. and B. Were, Esqs., Mr. Gervie, junr., Mr. Jamieson, and G. Cockram, Esq., which were responded to by the pastor. The meeting was highly gratifying to all present, and encouraging for the future prosperity of the church.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—A new Baptist chapel, at Bacup, in th. Norman style, to hold 750 persons, with school-room underneath for 500 children, and with four vestries, has been erected at a cost of only 2,630*l.*, of which 1,400*l.* has been raised. At the opening on Good Friday, the morning collection, after a sermon by the Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester, was 131*l.* The Rev. R. Holmes, of Rawden, preached in the evening. The Sunday services raised the total collections to the munificent sum of 508*l.*; though this is a new church, formed by separation.

MISSIONS TO INDIA.—At Carr's-lane, Birmingham, on the 28th ult., a collection was made with a view to aid in sending twenty additional missionaries to India. As the successful result of Dr. Tidman's visit, and a public meeting in the Town Hall, when this object was advocated, the noble sum of 403*l.* was subscribed.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AMERICA.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—It began with the revulsion of last year, which threw out of employment many young men of active life, but with minds untrained to anything except business. Their previous habits stimulated excitement, and made it a necessity. I do not know that the young men of America are more luxurious than those of other countries. The glances into the social life of some of the swindlers whom London juries have recently brought to justice would lead one to suppose that they are not so. Whatever may be their comparative state, their positive state was one of constant excitement for the sake of material enjoyment; and when the check to business took away the means for these things they were the more ready to listen to exciting topics of a less objectionable nature. Perhaps this is as philosophical a way as the circumstances allow of accounting for a very extraordinary moral phenomenon. The present "revival," as this intense religious excitement is technically called by those best acquainted with its operations, began in small meetings called in almost the only church remaining in the business part of New York, to be held daily during the hour usually devoted to the unspiritual lunch. They were first held in a small vestry-room. This soon overflowed, and larger quarters were demanded; then other churches began to open their doors. The feeling extended from the business quarters of the men to the fashionable quarters occupied by the other sex. The weekly meetings became semi-weekly, the semi-weekly then daily, the daily almost continuous.—*Times' New York Correspondent.*

SCENES AT A NEW YORK PRAYER-MEETING.—When the singing is over, the leader, who seems to be exempt from the operation of all these rules, prays; then reads from the Bible, and then prays again. Meanwhile, the audience are passing up mysterious pieces of paper to the stage. The mystery is explained when the leader takes them in his hand and reads them. They are petitions for remembrance in the prayers and exhortations of the meetings. An aged widow asks prayer for her impenitent son; two clerks for a fellow-clerk, whose mind had been awakened the day before. The blessings of Heaven are invoked upon "the liquor-dealers and rum-sellers," that they may see the error of their ways. A wife asks that her husband may be remembered; a husband for a wife and their children. Few of the multitude ask prayers for themselves. One newly-married couple acknowledge gratitude for their conversion. Only one contrite sinner confesses how heavily the load of his sins weighs upon him. When these are read, and another hymn is sung, the leader announces the meeting open; a dozen springs to their feet, but one taller and stouter, and with stronger lungs than his competitors, and whose years show that he has had greater experience, shouts louder than any one, "Let us pray," and the other voices are silent while he pours forth a torrent of intercessions. He exhausts his three minutes; a forth goes, and you wonder whether he is to go on. "Time!" says the leader quietly from the stage, and down sinks the prophet of the moment, to be succeeded by another and another until the hour is exhausted, when the multitude depart, many of them to go through the same scene again and again before the day is over.—*Ibid.*

BURTON'S THEATRE, NEW YORK.—Still another voice ascended from the parquette, in prayer for Mr. Burton, that the great Father might let him know that there was a God. They had seen him stand before those foot lights and there portray human nature; might he fall at the foot of the cross, and calling on the name of Christ, there receive the remission of his sins! While the prayer was being offered, Mr. Burton was within a short distance of the speaker, and manifested considerable emotion. A gentleman in the orchestra said that there had been a period when as many were converted as were in that house; it was on the occasion of Peter preaching. The remedy then was, "Believe in God and ye shall be saved," and there hadn't been any new remedy since invented; there was no patent way of getting to heaven. The sound of distant singing was now heard, when Mr. Beecher said, "Brethren, do you hear that? Stop a moment and listen to that: that is the singing in the old bar-room of this theatre! Let us spend two moments in silent prayer and thanksgiving!" With one accord 3,000 heads were bowed, and for two minutes no sound was heard

save the singing from the old bar-room, and the ripple of the gas at the foot-lights. No more impressive scene was ever produced within those walls. Mr. Hatfield spoke for three minutes on the necessity of seizing upon the present occasion. Let all unconverted persons go home silently, thoughtfully, prayerfully; get down upon their knees, and groan out the publican's prayer: "God be merciful to me a sinner!"—*Tribune.*

PRAYER-MEETINGS ON BOARD SHIP.—In the meeting on Monday, Rev. H. C. Fish (Newark, N.J.) bore testimony to the conversion of at least 3,000 persons in and near that city. A gentleman in the upper circle said that a sea-captain, a friend of his, who had just come into port, informed him that he met five ships as he was coming in, and they all reported having prayer-meetings on board at twelve o'clock every day.—*Ibid.*

A LARGE PRAYER-MEETING.—Upwards of three thousand persons are present daily at the prayer-meeting held in Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia.—*Ibid.*

THE REVIVAL IN CANADA.—The movement is sweeping over Canada. "The revival" (says the *Brantford Christian Messenger*) "is going on, there is no reason now apparent to doubt that our Churches may be quadrupled before the work ceases. Why should we not hope for the conversion of the whole nation. The Bible says, 'Kings and queens shall become its subjects, and a nation shall be born in a day.' 'The stone cut out of the mountain without hands shall fill the whole earth.' Are these blessed promises true? If they be let us act in view of them. Let us labour and pray for the speedy approach of that time when the Church shall be the controlling influence of the earth."

A UNITARIAN PAPER ON THE REVIVALS.—We have been at some pains to observe for ourselves the progress of the excitement, and we have not met with any remarkable manifestations. The noon meeting in John-street, that has been proclaimed throughout the land as a marvellous sign of the power of the Church in daring to exhort and pray on week-days so near Wall-street, and thus to beard the lion in his den, has seemed to us, in our two visits, as a very quiet, and by no means very rousing occasion. The attendance on one of the two occasions was good, and the singing was quite impressive—much more so than the exhortations and prayers. It was interesting to note the placards in front of the pulpit, that forbade controversial topics, limited exhortations and prayers to three minutes, requested that all would feel themselves at liberty to speak, and none exhort and pray on the same day. The tone of the meeting was affectionate, and there was nothing offensive in the general doctrines that were stated, and any man might evidently be welcomed to the meeting who could speak as a believer in the Gospel, and to the reality of spiritual religion. We trust that full and accurate accounts of the religious movement now in progress will be kept, and materials for a reasonable judgment be afforded. The result will undoubtedly show a large measure of true thoughtfulness throughout the country, notwithstanding the considerable admixture of sectarian engineering and fanatical extravagance. Many persons will be ready to study the more startling phenomena of revivalism in connexion with the recent marvellous claims of spiritualism, and may perhaps ask, which is more astounding, the light that shone into Awful Gardener's grim eyes after days of agonising in his circle of determined proselyters, or the mystical lore that drops from Cora Hatch's girlish lips after she has been lulled into dreamland by her potent magnetiser? The true spirit may sometimes come in such marvels; but its best fruits are not these if we believe the Apostle.—*New York Christian Inquirer.*

VIEWS OF A NEW YORK SECULAR JOURNAL.—There are in the city at present some twenty daily prayer-meetings. Those which are the fullest are at the Dutch Church in Fulton-street, and at Burton's old theatre in Chambers-street. The attendance at all of them averages about 250 each *per diem*, which would make a gross daily attendance of 6,000. From the statistics of the theatres it seems that upwards of 14,000 persons attend them on every night, so that it would seem that Satan still has the majority over the churches. The fact is, that Satan never rests, while our religious sentinels sometimes sleep at their posts. In the country the revival—if it really is one—has but just commenced, and the number of conversions rather diminishes than increases; and this in spite of all the wonderful conversions that are trumpeted every day through the press. The drumming up and forcing of recruits is carried on vigorously. Almost every private residence in town has been canvassed by the zealous revivalists; but still the good work seems to flag. Neither has the religious revival, so far as it has pervaded the public mind, created any marked change in the manners or the morals of the people. The murder calendar for next month opens heavily. Within ten days we have to record as many homicides. The principal avenue in the city is blocked up for half an hour by the crowd gathered to see a fight between two bullies, while their friends, with pistols drawn, form a guard about them to keep off the police, who, as usual, do not appear till the riot is over, and the participants are snugly ensconced in their favourite grog-shops. The police-courts are crowded every day with thieves and "shoulder-hitters." The knife and pistol of the street bully are superior to the law of the land. It is quite evident from this state of things, that the revivalists have not, so far, brought to grace those persons who need it most. They have captured a few clerks, a brokendown stockbroker or two, a repentant pugilist, and so on, but they have not yet succeeded in awakening the majority of the public to

a sense of its sinful condition. They have twenty-three churches open out of 300, and an attendance of 6,000 persons daily, not equal to the quarter part of the floating population of the city.—*New York Herald.*

THE WAR IN INDIA.

CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

The following important telegraphic news from Mr. Anderson, Secretary to the Government at Bombay, has been received from Malta in anticipation of the mail:—

On the 8th of March the arrangements on both sides of the Goomtee for the attack were completed.

On March the 9th Sir J. Outram turned the enemy's first great line of defences by an enfilading fire, and the Martinière was stormed by the Second Division, under Sir E. Lugard.

On the 10th of March Sir Colin Campbell seized the Bank-house, and took up an advanced position in front of it. Sir J. Outram pushed forward his advances on the left of the Goomtee, the resistance of the enemy being obstinate.

On the 11th of March her Majesty's 42nd and 93rd Highlanders stormed the Begun's Palace, and Sir J. Outram crossed the Goomtee and occupied the buildings in front of the Palace.

In these operations our loss was under 100 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Captain Macdonald, her Majesty's 93rd; Captain Cooper, Rifle Brigade; Captain Moorsom, Staff.

On the 13th of March a sap was run up to the Imaumbarra, which is close to the walled enclosure of the Kaiserbagh.

On the 14th of March the Imaumbarra was stormed, and the troops, following close on the retiring enemy, entered the Kaiserbagh with them: the contest lasted until three o'clock p.m., by which time Sir Colin Campbell was in full possession of the Kaiserbagh.

On the 15th of March, the enemy, after the fall of the Kaiserbagh, having commenced their flight from the city, Brigadier Campbell, with a brigade of cavalry and horse artillery, was despatched in pursuit, Sir Hope Grant also advanced to Setapore, on the direct road to Rohilcund, with 1,000 sabres, to intercept the fugitives who might be forced in that direction by Brigadier Campbell.

Up to the 15th of March the enemy still occupied some parts of Lucknow, but intelligence of Sir C. Campbell's reduction and occupation of the whole city is hourly expected.

Mr. Anderson, at the last moment, added a post-script. It consists of a telegraphic despatch from Sir Colin Campbell to Lord Canning, forwarded from Lucknow to Allahabad on the 17th, and sent on to Bombay *via* Agra.

Yesterday the bridges were secured, and the troops advanced, and occupied the Muchee Bawan and Great Imaumbarra. Large bodies of the enemy crossed the stone bridges an hour before the attack was commenced by Sir J. Outram. The resistance was slight compared with the previous day. A Ghorka division seized the enemy's position in front of Alumbagh last night. Numbers of armed and unarmed men are evacuating the city by the outlets; they passed to the North.

Our advances to-day are gradually pushed on all sides of the line occupied by the troops, particularly towards Goolghat and Mossabah, in which direction the enemy are advancing. The point they intend to make for is not known.

These despatches comprise all the items of news except two. Both are important, but the omission of them in the Government despatches throws a doubt upon their authenticity. They are supplied by the *Times*. One is, that Jung Bahadoor joined the Commander-in-Chief with his Ghorka battalions on the 11th March. The other is, that Maun Singh was in the camp of the Nepalese chief, and that before his arrival he had sent in Miss Orr.

Other items of intelligence relate to the state of affairs in different districts.

A body of rebels had threatened Etawah, in the Doab, but had since recrossed "the Ganges." [? Jumna.]

It is reported from Futtyghur, under date the 15th March, that the Nana is still at Jehanpoor, and chief rebels are with him. The rebels have again entered the Futtyghur district, attacked the Thannahs, and driven off the police posted there. General Penny must be close at hand on the Jumna side. The rebels who had entered the Ghatumpoor Pergunnah have re-crossed the river to Humeerpore.

It is reported from Rewah that the rebels have taken Cheomar (?), and that the Rajah and the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Cavin, are prisoners.

In Central India Sir Hugh Rose had moved one-half his force as far as Bandapoor on the road to Jhansi. The other half was besieging Thanderee. General Whitlock had reached Saugor on the 7th in advance of his column which had halted at Dunmow. [In previous accounts it was stated that this officer would move upon Banda.]

In the Southern Mahratta country, the rebel Desayees are still in the Canara jungles, but large reinforcements have been despatched to the magis-

trate by the Madras Government, and the Bombay frontier is carefully guarded.

There is no news from Rajpootana. General Roberts was still on his way to Kotah.

The most singular item in the intelligence is reported by the *Times* correspondent. It is this—

There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3rd of March. The President in Council called out the volunteers, and placed cannon on the bridges. Information had been received that the Barrackpore Sepoys, who were to relieve the Fort Garrison that night, were to have arms and attack the city. All, however, passed off quietly.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 8th, 1858.

The great blow is not yet struck at Lucknow, though the first warning note has been sounded. All the information that we have received is summed up in the fact that the great army, well found in ammunition and stores, has for some time been encamped within a short distance of the city, and that the Commander-in-Chief has once more occupied the royal garden of the Dilkhoosa. Whether the delay arises from the slow marching of the Goorkhas near Fyzabad—(I told you months ago how they march with umbrellas and fans, and only like to go six miles a day); or from the non-arrival of Sir Hugh Rose and his Saugor force at Culpee; or from a desire of the Commander-in-Chief to secure a party in Oude itself, we cannot tell. Everything is buried in profound secrecy. But I have no doubt that Sir Colin Campbell has the soundest reasons for what he is doing. No one has so thoroughly appreciated our position and our wants. It appears from the best authority that the Rajah Maun Singh has been admitted to terms by the Government; and that they have guaranteed him his life and his honour. This is certain. He must therefore leave his party in Oude, throw his influence on to the English side, and perhaps lead others to follow his example.

The Lucknow rebels are evidently greatly irritated at the calm attitude maintained by General Outram at the Alumbagh; and have a conviction that his position displays a consciousness of power most disagreeable to themselves. They make continual attacks, but always from a distance. A shot from an Enfield rifle, or a mounted horseman, are quite sufficient to drive off their straggling bands. On the 25th of February they made a determined attack. About 30,000 of the rebels, led by a bold commander, advanced towards the Alumbagh. A false attack was made on the left, while the true attack, on the right, was made on the little fort of Jellalabad, containing ammunition and stores. The English troops behaved exceedingly well in driving them off; the Military Train, now mounted as cavalry, made their maiden charge, and accomplished it with spirit and success, capturing two guns. In the evening the rebels came out again, and charged repeatedly, but were beaten off with immense loss. Their native commander got into a hand-to-hand fight with one of our cavalry corporals. Two days before Brigadier-General Grant led off his division to an attack on Meahgunje, a walled town, wherein a large body of the enemy had gathered. After cannonading the town for three hours, he stormed it. He killed and wounded 500 of the rebels and brought away four guns. A portion of the Futtighur force, under Brigadier Walpole, has been watching the road between that place and Cawnpore, as it was feared that Nana Sahib would cross the Ganges there with a cavalry force and give some trouble. Of the Bareilly brigade and its doings we have yet heard nothing. It has been placed under the command of Brigadier Penny, and left Meerut, consisting of a squadron of the 6th Dragoons, 300 men of the 60th Rifles, a field battery, several Punjaub regiments, and Lieutenant-Colonel Coke's brigade. It is believed that they are now clearing Rohilkund.

While they march in from the south, Col. MacCausland has come down from the north. He left Nynce Tal with 900 Goorkhas, 300 Sikh cavalry, and two guns, to march on Moradabad. On the way, at the village of Buheree, he came upon the rebels, 4,000 in number; and dispersed them, leaving 250 dead on the field. He is now in possession of Moradabad. We have recently heard that at Bareilly the mutineers compelled all the Christian drummers of their three regiments to become Mohammedans; they were more than forty in number. The drummers as a class are very ignorant and very low, like the Portuguese at Madras. In complexion they are much darker than natives; and are very much despised by them. The drummers of the Neemuch, and Nussarabad regiments were taken prisoners to Delhi, and compelled to play when the native colonel came to the head of the regiments. Many things have been said against the sergeant-major of the 28th N.I., who was found in Delhi. Amongst other reports it was declared that in proof of his fidelity to the rebels he had killed his own wife and children. The real fact seems to be that he was simply kept as a prisoner: he is a Highlander, unmarried, and before the mutiny bore an excellent character.

The great success of the fortnight has been achieved by one of the eastern divisions of the invading army. Brigadier-General Franks, with his force, had begun to march from Jaunpore towards Sultanpore. He has with him 5,500 men, of whom 2,300 men are English, the 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments: the remainder are six regiments of Goorkhas, and he has twenty guns. Near Chanda he came upon Nazim Mahomed Hossein with a native force 10,000 strong. He beat him

in fair fight, and killed several hundreds of his arm. He then attacked a second force of 5,000 men, and drove them off. It next became a point of interest with both parties to seize the fort of Badhyay, near the village of Badshahgunje on the road to Sultanpore. Brigadier Franks was the most prompt: he got his troops well in hand, made a forced march, and seized the fort without opposition. This was on the 22nd of February. The next day, the Nazim, finding his rival gone, and in possession of the fort, carefully followed, made a detour, advanced beyond the fort, and seized the village, two miles beyond Sultanpore. Thinking he had done well, he then fired a salute in his own honour. He had with him 25,000 men, of whom 1,100 were cavalry, and 25 guns. Next day, the 24th, Brigadier Franks, determined to outflank his antagonist, moved his whole force again, marched a round of ten miles, and came once more on the Lucknow side of the Nazim's army. He then attacked them in flank with his whole force, and utterly routed them. Eighteen hundred were left dead on the field: the rest were scattered: twenty guns were taken, with all the camp, baggage, and ammunition of the rebels, and the road rendered perfectly open to Lucknow. The English loss in these three engagements amounted to *two men killed and sixteen wounded*. Brigadier Franks has thus earned a reputation for skill and judgment, as well as confirmed the good name which he acquired at the Battle of Guzerat, and other engagements of the Punjaub war, for boldness and dashing courage. Jung Bahadoor's force has not yet crossed the Gogra on the way to Fyzabad; they are advancing very slowly and are greatly in want of cavalry. The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, however, have just joined them, after their unsuccessful pursuit of the Dacca mutineers, and have lost their first man by death. He was cut down by a number of Sepoys when standing as outpost sentry. The steamer *Jumna* has advanced up the Gogra, and has been destroying some of the forts on that river. Colonel Michell has marched from Sasseram into the hills of South Behar near the Soane, and has once more occupied the Fort of Rhotas, which had been seized by Umeer Singh.

Delhi and Meerut have been removed from the North-West Provinces, and placed under the Punjaub Government. Sir John Lawrence reached his new acquisition a few days ago. It is reported that the walls are all to be thrown down: parts of the palace have already been removed, and new lines of broad streets cut right across the crowded lanes of the city. But it is hoped that the city will never be what it was. The royal family, the old King and his son, if spared, will be entirely removed, and then the nest of infamy in which they lived will be cleared out. The railway was to have passed both Agra and Delhi, the latter being the terminus. Now it is resolved to avoid them both; taking in Allypore and stopping at Meerut. In the former case, nothing could have prevented Delhi from becoming the chief city of the North-West Provinces—at least the rival of Allahabad; but under the new arrangement, in the absence of all troops, and of the royal family, it will probably sink into early as well as deserved obscurity.

The trial of the King still continues, and from time to time the most interesting details are revealed of the progress of the outbreak in Delhi during the first few days. One of the last papers presented to the court was the "Diary of Events" kept by the King's writers, in which frequent reference is made to the capture and massacre of Europeans. It seems clear that for several days individuals were found in the city disguised: sometimes they were at once killed; at others they were taken to the "armour-room," where others had already been confined. In the house of a Rajah at Kishengunje, more than twenty had collected, and about the fourth day, were all slain. Fifty others, chiefly women and children, had either escaped or been brought to the palace itself, and were confined in a kind of kennel. On the eighth day, after much discussion, at the request of the princes, they were all brought out, tied together, and cut down with swords. The whole royal family was present and a crowd of townspeople: two hundred Mohammedans stood near, reviling the poor victims in the midst of their sufferings! Rarely does the world in these days witness such hellish cruelty. From the same paper it appears that all round Delhi the country was in the greatest disorder; that the Gojurs once roused by the thirst for plunder, set on every one; robbed Sepoys as well as Englishmen, the King's treasure as well as the Company's. The number of natives, officials, landholders, and others who came to pay their respects and present nuzzars was very large. Every kind of means was employed to back the King's cause; and lies were invented profusely. Amongst others, it was reported that in Meerut all the English troops and residents had been blown up on the 19th of May; and that all the Bareilly troops (who did not mutiny till the 31st) had killed their officers and arrived at Meerut on that day. You will see the trial in the papers which I forward.

We have actually had a small panic in Calcutta again. Ten days ago the volunteers were called out at night by their commander, and posted with their arms and artillery at different points of the city, it being reported that the Sepoys at Barrackpore were deserting the station, were coming down on Calcutta, and would find arms in the house occupied by the Rajah of Rampore. It turns out that a few had deserted: and that the said Rajah was seized by the police: but there was really no danger.

An Italian gentleman, also, a Signor Beano, from Milan, was stopped by the Government in Calcutta, and has been requested to go home again, which he does by this mail.

All the ladies and children, three hundred in number, of the Agra convoy, have reached Allahabad in safety, though Nana Sahib was on the watch to snap them up, and are on their way to Calcutta. The ladies at Nynce Tal will have to remain till October; and aid has been sent them where they are. Nearly twenty houses are now occupied in Calcutta as boarding houses for the refugees, and the expenses are very large. But the amount of good done is immense: few funds have been so well managed, and secured so much relief. All the news I have received from the north-west confirms me in the correctness of the estimate I made of the losses which missions have sustained. The great mission at Secundra, near Agra, which was dependent upon the press, has been utterly destroyed, and will never be re-occupied. The press will not be re-established by the Church Missionary Society, but the Government will have its own press at Allahabad. Many of the Christian families will remove thither to get its work.

We have read with some surprise and amusement that wonderful story published in the English papers about Jessie Brown and the slogan of the Highlanders in Havelock's relief of Lucknow. I have been assured by one of the garrison that it is a pure invention. 1. No letter of the date mentioned could have reached Calcutta when the story is said to have arrived. 2. There was no Jessie Brown in Lucknow. 3. The 78th neither played their pipes nor howled out the slogan as they came in: they had something else to do. 4. They never marched round the dinner-table with their pipes the same evening at all. Another story by the same writer is just come out, about a Miss Jamieson, a heires, whose handsome lover had his eyes and cheeks blown away, and who would marry him in spite of the deficiency. The fact is, there was no Miss Jamieson in Lucknow. Probably this story is only a copy of the real fact, that when Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the Guards, returned from the Crimea without his legs, and wished to free Miss Gurney from her engagement to him, she refused the offer and married him. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Paris Presse* seems to have considerable powers of invention: and I advise you to set all his stories down as lies.

You remember the story referred to by Lord Shaftesbury at the Exeter Hall meeting in January, to the effect that some *geography*, published by the enterprising publishers of Serampore, the Deys, had been refused adoption as a Government school book, because it controverted the geographical notions of the Hindoo Shasters. This story was published here, especially in the *Friend of India*, in the letter of his well-known London correspondent. The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal took it up and made inquiry in his own office, and in the education department: he thus found that the geography had been sent to the education staff, had been examined, had been disapproved on account of its style; and the Pundit Inspector had pointed out that it controverted the religious notions of the Hindoos. It had therefore been recommended only as a prize book, but not for every day use, except in new vernacular schools, into which Mr. Pratt ordered its introduction as the highest book on geography that was to be used. The correspondence shows that the civilians through whose hands the matter passed, all acted in the best faith, and passed the recommendations of the Bengali pundit as a matter of course. Each noticed the clause about the shasters, but unwilling to discuss such a subject, simply left the clause alone. The Deys, however, fastened on it at once, and brought it into prominent notice.

Mr. Halliday in his minute is rather violent, repelling this attack upon the Government as most unjust, and adopting the "virtuous indignation" and "injured innocence" style in a manner rather amusing to behold. But he goes beyond this: and with an effrontery in ignoring facts for which he has made himself remarkable, he treats the charge as *wholly baseless*, and denies that the Government ever does knuckle to the native religions! He points in triumph to the fact that Brahmin students handle "subjects" in the hospitals, and says: "All this is done under the earnest encouragement of the Government, which has always evinced a particular pride in this part of its educational measures and has fostered it to the utmost of its power." And in spite of the Press Act, he actually describes that Government as one "which, by its measures in this and other departments of education, has, *notoriously and undeniably*, changed the very face of Hindooism in Bengal, and released thousands of minds from the trammels of hereditary superstitions." There now! Read that carefully; mark it well! The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who refuses to allow the enrolment of Christian police; who dismisses Mr. Taylor from Patna because he really put the Mussulmans down by a strong hand, not by "conciliation;" in whose jurisdiction dozens of temples are receiving Government pay at this hour; in whose jurisdiction, till two years ago, poojah was offered to the Hindoo gods for the safety of the Company's salt and opium; under the shadow of whose mansion the 70th Regiment were invited to examine the water-tanks of the *Mauritius* for fear their precious caste should be injured, even by the discharge of duty to the State; in whose colleges in former days professors were re-

buked if they spoke in private to their students about the welfare of their souls; and in whose colleges, even at this hour, instruction in morals occupies a very small share of attention and time;—this Lieut.-Governor of Bengal not only affirms that his Government has always desired to improve its educational system to the utmost, but that it has been the means of releasing thousands from the trammels of superstition and has changed the face of Hindooism! Never did Mr. Halliday ignore facts so completely as in these statements. That it is the Government which has changed Hindooism, "notoriously and undeniably," I for one deny point-blank. Its students do grow up, indeed, with a contempt for Puranism, with a hatred for Christianity, and a fondness for practical infidelity: but they all worship the gods of the country still, and they all keep up their caste.

Then as to the original charge against the Government, about which Mr. Halliday is so indignant, nothing can be clearer than the fact that the geography was sent to the Government, was examined by the official pundit, and that he objected to it, amongst other reasons, because it controverted Hindoo notions. Here is the proof:—

MINUTE.

As regards the last book, "Companion to Geography," I beg to observe that the remarks made in the preceding paragraph, with reference to the style of the books on the Electric Telegraph and Railway, equally apply to this work. There is in addition another serious objection to this book. In several places it reflects on the notions on this subject as inculcated in the religious books of the Hindoos. I cannot, therefore, recommend its adoption as a class-book.

ESHWAR CHANDRA SURMA,
Special Inspector of Schools, South Bengal.

It was left to the pundit to recommend the work or disallow it: he disallowed it, for two reasons—its defective style, and its reflections against Hindooism. That is all that was said in England against the proceeding, and the above extract proves the charge to be strictly TRUE. Those who know Mr. Buckland, the Secretary, Mr. Young, the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Inspector of Schools, through whose hands the matter passed, will at once believe that these gentlemen would never approve of rejecting a book on the latter ground. But it is a great pity that the objection was not distinctly noticed, and that all sympathy with such objections, on the part of Government, as distinctly repudiated. The discussion of the question will do great good. Even now it shows one important fact, that public notice of such proceedings in England does more good than all the objections in the world made in this country. This is one of the great benefits that we expect to realise from Parliamentary government, instead of the hidden government of the India Board.

You will be glad to hear that some little progress is being made in the internal improvement of this neglected part of India. The missionary petition to Parliament, so ably brought up by Mr. Kinnaird, pointed out a great number of serious evils as most injuriously affecting the prosperity of the Bengal peasantry. Their zemindars make illegal exactions, give them no receipts, and frequently oust them from the land: though in theory the right of the peasantry in the soil is allowed to be anterior to that of the zemindar, which dates only from the days of Lord Cornwallis. You will be glad to hear that Mr. Edward Currie has just brought in an admirable bill to remedy these evils, and provide safeguards for the security of the peasants, whose ignorance is to a great extent the cause of their sufferings. The Calcutta missionaries have again memorialised the Legislative Council in favour of the bill, and asked for the speedy adoption of this and other necessary reforms. Should Mr. Currie's Rent Bill, and Mr. Grant's Bill on the Sale of Estates, both become law, a solid foundation will be laid for securing the future growth and prosperity of the ryot population. The two bills taken together are the most valuable laws on this subject that the Council has ever had to consider.

CASTE is continually coming up; it seems determined to maintain a conspicuous position in the public eye, since it began last year to thrust its offensive demands upon the Government and society at large. A few days ago a meeting of the Baidya, or physician caste, was held in Calcutta in the house of the late Motilal Seal, to inquire why certain members of the caste had so far broken its rules as to eat with Sudras: the Baidyas ranking next to Brahmins. In reply it was asked, probably by some of the offending party, why others indulged themselves at the great hotels in Calcutta, as Wilson's or Brown's, in the luxury of steaks, chops, and champagne (a posing question by the way). To this it was answered, that such indulgences were not taken openly, but ON THE SLY, and THEREFORE were no scandal! The offending members were then warned that if they ate with Sudras again they would be expelled. Such is the MORALITY of caste and of Hindooism generally. It looks only at external purity, and allows the heart to be corrupted, to disobey its rules, and to indulge in a free license, if only others know nothing about it. Such is the system which the Government have been so anxious to preserve in their native army.

Again, at the Poonah Sanscrit College there has been quite an uproar. Formerly, according to Hindoo rule, only Brahmins were permitted to learn Sanscrit; but in later years, students were allowed to enter from lower castes, as is the case in the Sanscrit College at Calcutta. It appears, however, that the Brahmin pundits deter-

mined to maintain their caste dignity, would not teach the lower castes themselves, but appointed inferior teachers to do it, thus maintaining the system in its most offensive form. Lord Elphinstone does not approve of this; and recently ordered that the entire class should be taught by the proper teacher. The Brahmins, seven in number, refused to obey this order, and his lordship has discharged them: the places of two have been already filled up, and we may hope that the principle has been settled once for all. After all the new teachers will not lose their caste. So accommodating is the system, that when it can't help it, it gives way, shifts its ground, and assumes a new form. The college teaching will be set down as an official thing; the pundit will be an officer of Government in college; but when he goes home (as office people do here) he will change his clothes, and be in his house a complete Brahmin again. So tenacious is the system of its life.

The importance of the effort now making in England to secure a change in the spirit with which India is governed cannot be over-rated. Few things were more cheering to us here, in the midst of our troubles, than the tone adopted and the spirit exhibited throughout our native country on the Day of Humiliation. It was evident that the country generally felt a deep conviction that in the government of India God had been dishonoured, the prejudices and superstitions of the natives fostered, and their lasting welfare thereby endangered. If our countrymen at home only persevere in this conviction, and in due efforts to see it carried out, we shall yet do well. But it will be no easy task. The old Indians, the "experienced" men; themen "acquainted with the native mind," will all be opposed to it. They will tell you how "dangerous" it is to oppose idolatry and discountenance caste; and they will advocate that unprincipled system of "conciliation" for ever, though it has grievously failed to inspire natives with confidence, and has brought us to the verge of ruin. Don't let such men be listened to; facts are really against them. LOOK AT THE PUNJAB. Where there was no truckling we were safe, and we saved other districts. Look at Benares. Where one of the most uncompromising Christians was commissioner, there was safety. Principle always pays. Look at Agra. There the conciliation policy has been renewed; and the people are more impudent, disorderly, and rebellious than ever. You will require steady perseverance in opposing this truckling spirit. The same men remain in power. The same class carry on the Government that have held it for years. In spite of all the orders of Government against sharing in idol ceremonies, we see continual lapses into the old evil. You have all heard how Ameer Ali, an unprincipled Mohammedan pleader, was appointed to Patna simply to calm down his fanatic fellow-believers. You have heard how caste was specially watched over in the case of the 70th Regiment going to China. You have heard how still the officers in Burmah subscribe for the regilding of the pagodas. You have heard how the Brigadier at Sealkote forbade his officers to hold a prayer-meeting on the Sabbath for fear the Sepoys should rebel. All these cases are recent, and they show how deeply imbued the authorities are with a fear of the native religions and with a readiness to submit to them, without regard to the fear of God. The last case that has come up is the following; it is almost incredible.

ORDER.

Mooltan, Sept. 20, 1857.

No. 459.—The 69th Regiment Native Infantry have permission to hold their usual *Nisan Ra Pooja* (flag-worship) to-day, this being the Dusserah festival. The procession, with the band and colours, will march round their own lines about five p.m. The European officers of the day will be present with the men.

The *Lahore Chronicle* adds:—"Two officers of the 69th Regiment Native Infantry attended this military display, and were decorated with garlands of flowers. This corps was disbanded early in June, and the subadar-major and ten other men were blown away from guns for mutiny." This proceeding on the part of the two officers was evidently voluntary; they were not, like the "officer of the day," under orders. But it shows how far men will go to keep a rebellious regiment in good humour. It is singular that such a thing should occur under the government of Sir John Lawrence; it was evidently done without his knowledge.

In illustration of the necessity of perseverance in efforts to stop all this for the future, I may mention that it is everywhere reported that the circular respecting native Christians, issued by Mr. Montgomery, has been condemned by the Directors and the Board of Control; and it is said here that it has cost Mr. Montgomery the Lieut.-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. At home the moral courage and high principle by which it was dictated called forth the special approval of Christian men. But here by the men in power the writer is to be punished! Well "there is a God that judgeth in the earth;" a God who has said: "Them that honour me, I will honour." Mr. Montgomery and Sir John Lawrence may both be kept in the background for a time by men who have none of their principle and cannot appreciate their spirit; but their reward will come in the end. It was so with General Havelock. For years Lord Gough maintained a bitter personal dislike to him on account of his abilities and his piety. Had it not been for this, he would have obtained the Adjutant-Generalship of the Queen's troops in India several years ago. However, he obtained it at last, from Lord Hardinge; subsequently fought well in Persia;

achieved a mighty deliverance for our beleaguered countrymen in Lucknow, against unheard of difficulties, and died with a NATION as his mourners. "The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot." In all the bearings of this important division of the improvements desirable in the Indian Government, it is the Christian people of England who must force on the House of Commons. They must do it by all the means they can command: through their periodicals, their newspapers, public meetings, and petitions. It is only there that the Ministry of the day will see they are in earnest; that the spirit felt by all on the Day of Humiliation must have practical fruit in an amended mode of dealing with India; and that the Indian Government must change its course for the future. The punishment of Mr. Montgomery shows that the *vis inertia* and the unrighteous fear are obstacles of the most formidable kind.

The movement in London in favour of an extended vernacular education for India does not spring up before it is wanted. Every return in the education reports, whether of Government or of missionary societies, exhibits only to a wider extent the vast amount of ignorance prevalent in the agricultural masses of this part of India. It lies far beyond the means of either party, and indeed of both combined, and it seems impossible within a reasonable period to overtake it. With the professions which it makes, it is at least a shame for the Bengal Government to give only 2,300*l.* a year for the instruction of the whole population. Their rule is not to maintain Bengali schools of their own, but to help those who try to establish schools for themselves. The plan is a total failure; for those of the natives who appreciate the blessings of knowledge are very few indeed. A recent discussion on this subject among the Government officers, brought out the striking fact that the native zemindars, who in Calcutta profess so much interest in the welfare of their countrymen, really in the country do nothing for the establishment of the simplest schools even on their own estates. The other day, when they presented their address to the Governor-General, he referred in reply to their high enlightenment, and their philanthropic efforts to benefit their poorer countrymen. The same hand that penned that reply, distinctly acknowledges, in the Education Report, that they do nothing of the kind! Apart from all Government efforts, whether nominal or efficient, and without discussing the *vezata questio* in education, whether we may in India (owing to its special circumstances) approve a simple endeavour on the part of Government to provide the rudiments of education, and thus secure to the people, not knowledge itself, but the instruments by which it can be acquired; apart from all this, nothing can be more patent than the fact that for the Christian Church in general the call is loud and the sphere boundless, for which sound Christian teaching is absolutely required. If nothing is done directly by each missionary society, then it will be well to advocate earnestly the support of Sir Culling Eardley's vernacular scheme, with its training and model schools. I do not know how the scheme will be applied in India itself, but I hope it will be worked through existing missionary agencies; and that it will be so fitted to them as to cap and extend, to a wider degree, those efforts which are already being carried on. All missions, if you give them men and money, can expend indefinitely: so wide is their sphere, so numerous their opportunities, so overwhelming the ignorance by which they are surrounded.

This brings me to another important point. India will of course occupy a large share in the thoughts, reports, and addresses of all societies in the approaching May meetings. But effort should be made not to let the interest now felt in its conversion pass away "like the morning cloud." UNFAITHFULNESS TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES has been the fault of Government indeed; but not of Government alone. Let not that mote in the Government eye hide the beam in the eye of the Christian Church. Who shall say that that Church has done its duty to our vast empire. Containing a countless population; freely open to the Gospel; with secondary and auxiliary agencies widely at work; contributing largely to the wealth, the power of our native country; employing hundreds of our officers, planters, and merchants; providing gigantic markets for our trade; it calls loudly for the highest gifts which our island can bestow. "Verily their debtors we are." Direct obligation, security, and ample sphere, furnish special grounds for establishing strong missions; as well as the general duty enjoined upon the Church to evangelise all nations. Something has been done. India receives a very large share of the missionary strength of the globe. Out of 1,200 missionaries sent forth by all churches, India has received a full third, or more than 400. The London Missionary Society has given it fifty missionaries out of its 154. Much too has resulted in fruits both of a partial and a perfect kind; both indirect and direct results have sprung from the labours of the last sixty years.

But the present opportunity is unparalleled in its claims, its appeal, its real, undeniable wants. Now we know how bad the people are: now we know, as we never knew before, how truly, how radically they need the Gospel of Mercy. I hope, then, that the key-note of all your May meetings will be a LARGE EXTENSION OF OUR INDIAN MISSIONS. This extension must be based on no mere spasmodic effort to raise special funds: it should result from a calm and settled determination to

increase the annual income of each society. It should spring from principle, not from mere feeling—from a sense of duty, neglected in the past, but faithfully to be performed in time to come—from true compassion towards perishing souls who have proved by such frightful enormities their need of the Gospel. Our Lord commanded his Apostles to begin their message of mercy in Jerusalem—in Jerusalem stained with his precious blood, Jerusalem weighed down by the frightful load of the curse, imprecated by the wretched band that dared to crucify the Son of God. If ever the English churches had an opportunity of showing the same spirit of intense compassion, they have it now. To preach the Gospel in India—to renew the missions at Futtehghur, at Cawnpore, at Agra, at Allahabad—and to plant new ones in the many towns and cities of Upper India, is “beginning at Jerusalem” indeed. Thank-offerings for deliverance experienced, and compassion for the guilty, may well call forth the warmest efforts, the most self-sacrificing liberality: while the heart of the giver gushing up in a flood of tenderness can add to it all the Saviour’s prayer, “Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.”

ARRIVALS OF SUFFERERS FROM INDIA.—The steam-ship *Malabar* has arrived with the Bombay mails. She brings seventy-one passengers, among whom are Major-General Reid, wife, and daughter, from Delhi; Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, Major and Mrs. Martin, Captain and Mrs. D’Arcy, Mrs. Mills and family, and Mrs. Halifax and family. The husband of Mrs. Mills was murdered before her eyes at Neemuch, and the husband of Mrs. Halifax died from sunstroke when on the march from Umballah to Delhi. The *Malabar* also brings Captains De Vic, Tupper, and Head, and several other officers returning from India, in consequence of wounds received before Delhi and elsewhere.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Monday after the Easter recess.

The Transfer of Estate Simplification Bill was brought up, as amended in the committee. Lord CRANWORTH moved the omission of the first thirteen clauses of the measure, which related to the limitation of time during which reversionary claims upon real property might be legally preferred. Lord ST. LEONARDS opposed this alteration of the bill, but after some considerable discussion the motion was agreed to, and the clauses struck out. The bill was then reported and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

On the motion of Lord ST. LEONARDS, the motion for going into committee on the Law of Property Amendment Bill was read and discharged.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o’clock.

In the House of Commons Mr. Stuart Wortley took the oaths and his seat for Buteshire.

Mr. BRADY gave notice that on Friday night, on the question of supply, he should call the attention of the house to the circumstances connected with the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland.

In reply to Colonel Sykes, the LORD-ADVOCATE said that he was at present engaged in the preparation of a measure for the improvement of the Scotch Universities. At present he could not name any day for its introduction, but it would not be long before he should bring it in.

In reply to Mr. Headlam, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that some very important documents relating to the case of the *Cagliari* had been received on Saturday last. Under these circumstances he should not be able for a few days to come to put the house in possession of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on that subject.

Mr. DISRAELI afterwards mentioned that as it was very important, for the advancement of public business, that the naval and military estimates should be passed without further delay, he proposed to proceed with these estimates on that night and Friday next, and if sufficient progress were effected on those nights, he would make his financial statement on Monday next.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The report from the last committee of supply having been brought up,

Lord J. RUSSELL, advertent to the diversity of important practical details involved in the proposition for establishing a new system of Indian government, and referring to precedents such as 1784 and 1813, proposed that instead of proceeding with either of the bills before the house, a series of resolutions should be moved in committee of the whole house, by which means, as he believed, a solid foundation could be laid for subsequent legislation.

Now, in referring to what took place on former occasions I find that the greatest change, perhaps, that has been made since 1784 is the change made in 1813, when the East India Company were deprived of their monopoly, and the system of restriction was changed to one of free trade. On that occasion Lord Castlereagh introduced into this house, in a committee of the whole house, a series of resolutions on which a bill was founded; and Lord Liverpool, in the other house, in stating the course to be adopted, said that it was an advantage that all the main propositions should be placed under several heads; that each head should be fairly and fully discussed, and that the resolutions should be afterwards submitted to the House of Lords, for then the two houses might agree on general principles before the bill was introduced. (Hear.) That course, no doubt, involved considerable

discussion in committee of the house, but when the resolutions were agreed to very little discussion took place on the bill, which passed in the course of the same session. (Hear.)

He invited the Government to accept a suggestion which he declared was simply designed to secure the best possible measure that could be framed upon one of the most momentous questions that could demand the attention of Parliament. They had seen the plans proposed by two different Governments, and he thought neither of those measures would receive the full concurrence of the house without undergoing very considerable alteration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER readily accepted the proposition, promising, by every means at the disposal of her Majesty’s Ministers, to facilitate the discussion upon the proposed resolutions. On their part, they did not mean to surrender the bill they had laid before the house or to shrink from any of their official responsibilities; but he submitted that the noble lord was himself admirably qualified, by ability and experience, to bring forward a series of resolutions on the subject.

I can only say that if the house thinks it expedient that, instead of deciding by a single vote upon the many and various questions involved in the bill, we should have an opportunity, by considering resolutions in a committee of the whole house, of discussing more amply and completely the principles which are to form the basis of our legislation, I, on the part of her Majesty’s Government, shall offer no obstacle to such a course. (Cheers.) I think, however, the house must feel that if we take that course, it ought to be adopted without any unnecessary delay. (Hear, hear.) As the noble lord recommended this mode of proceeding, and as he possesses in this house an authority which no one more deservedly exercises—(cheers)—I must say it would be more agreeable to me if he would propose the resolutions—(a laugh)—but, as I before said, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of doing so. (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL explained that, although he had thrown out the suggestion, the question was, in his opinion, one which ought properly to remain in the hands of her Majesty’s Government. (Laughter.)

Sir C. WOOD also believed that the Ministry would abdicate their duties if they left so important a question in the hands of any private member. He expressed some disapproval, however, of the proposition itself, remarking upon some special circumstances attending the measures discussed in 1813 and 1853, which, as he maintained, did not apply to the present bill. In 1813 there were a great number of questions to be dealt with which have long since been set at rest, many of them referring to trade and navigation, which must necessarily have come before a committee of the whole house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ELLICE having briefly insisted that the Ministers should undertake the charge of framing the resolutions which the house would then have to discuss,

Mr. WALFOLLE agreed that when attempting to introduce a bill comprehending several distinct and important principles, it was advisable (and that was the ground which Lord Liverpool took in 1813) that those distinct principles should be canvassed, discussed, and, if possible, decided beforehand, so that when the house came to deal with the measure itself they should find that the main principles had been already determined upon in committee. A further advantage of taking such a course would be that they would have an opportunity afforded by the forms of the house of ventilating the question in every possible point of view, instead of merely discussing the principle which it involved upon the second reading of a bill which might embrace more principles than one, and which also might be supported and opposed upon more than one ground. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON quite agreed that the future government of India was far too serious a question to be made the shuttlecock of party. He should prefer leaving things as they were rather than pass a bill which should be objectionable in its chief parts. (Hear.) They knew, in some measure, the inconvenience which might arise from deferring to another year the settlement of this great question, but they could not by any means calculate with an equal approach to accuracy, the evils which might result from a defective organisation of the future government of India. (Hear, hear.) As for proceeding by resolution now, he thought no Parliamentary necessity for that course existed. If it were supposed that the proposed arrangement for the future government of India contained any principle so important that it was expedient it should by itself be discussed in committee of the whole house, that principle must be the one which constituted the foundation of both bills—namely, the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the ordinary advisers of the Crown; admitted not only by the house, but by the country.

It is in accordance with the ordinary course of proceedings—it is consistent with the convenience of the house and the rules of Parliament, that when we have two bills before us framed in all their details exactly as those who proposed them think adapted to the case, we should proceed to discuss the merits of those bills, and then in committee of the whole house we can consider each clause as it is proposed, and each clause can be discussed quite as well as a resolution which is to form the principle of a future clause. We shall have the matter, too, in a more perfect shape before us, because the principle is put in a working shape when submitted as a clause of the bill. Therefore it would be a considerable waste of time, and would establish a very inconvenient precedent, if we were now to abandon the bill before us, go back as if nothing had been done, and begin *de novo* by proposing resolutions, each of which would be, I apprehend, the representative of some future clause, which, if the resolution were agreed to, it would be the

duty of some one to shape so as to form part of an act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOUVIER did not understand what really was the proposition. Was there to be a third India Bill introduced by the Government? Were the resolutions to be identical with the clauses of the Government Bill, or were they to be different; and if those different resolutions should be adopted, was the bill to be given up?

Mr. HORSMAN said there were now two bills before the house standing for a second reading. They might accept one of those bills and reject the other, or they might think it better to have nothing to do in the meantime with either, and be content to go on for one year more with the existing system of government, instituting an inquiry before a committee as to the best means of carrying out the proposed change. (Hear.)

He agreed with the noble lord the member for Tiverton, that there would be inconvenience in the postponement of this question for one year, but such inconvenience would only be for one year, and it would not be such as would arise from faulty or mistaken legislation. (Hear, hear.) Neither of the bills before the house was satisfactory—(Hear, hear)—and there was before them the danger, which he looked at with great dread, of party feeling being imported, however desirous they might be to avoid it, into the discussion of the rival bills. (Hear, hear.) It was the interest of all to avoid that difficulty, and therefore, in the dilemma in which they were placed, he thought that on the whole a committee of the whole house, before which specific resolutions could be debated—and especially inviting the expression of opinions on the question whether there ought to be a Council, and whether that Council should be nominative or elective—was the wisest course for them to adopt. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI stated that on an early day he should lay a series of resolutions on the table, and proposed to take the discussion thereon upon Monday week, the 26th inst.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which Sir B. HALL again inquired whether it was intended to propose a third bill for the government of India?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated his declaration that he did not mean to abandon his measure. He had “a lively conviction” that the result of discussing these resolutions would be to effect such a change—if change be indeed necessary—in the general opinion of the house as that the bill would, in its general spirit, be adopted, and that they should carry it by a considerable majority, modified, no doubt, by the criticisms which were brought out in that discussion. (Hear, hear.) “I dare say the bill may be very much changed, but I have no doubt that, improved as it will be by the united experience of the house in this discussion, the bill will ultimately become the law of the land.” (Hear, hear.)

PROPOSED SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into committee of supply on the navy estimates,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the constant and rapid expansion in every branch of the public expenditure, and moved as an amendment that the estimates should be referred to a select committee. The navy and army estimates now on the table amounted to 20,300,000*l.*; and, in order to enable the house to institute a comparison with previous years, he would refer to the amounts voted under various Governments, both before and after the passing of the Reform Bill, for the same services. In 1830, when the Duke of Wellington was Premier, the army and navy estimates were 6,350,000*l.*, less than those of the present year; in 1832, under Lord Grey’s Government, they were 7,257,000*l.*, less; in 1834, when Lord Melbourne was in office, they were 8,200,000*l.*, less; and in 1835, when Peel and Wellington were in office, they were 8,650,000*l.*, less. He now came to the period when the members of the present Government were last in office. They then adopted the estimates which had been prepared by the Government of Lord John Russell, and he called their attention to the fact that the navy and army estimates of that year were 5,500,000*l.*, less than those now on the table. He hoped some member of the Government would explain why they proposed estimates so much larger than those proposed by them when last in office. He would next take the Administration of Lord Aberdeen. The estimates in 1853 were 4,360,000*l.*, less than the amount required in the present year. The present Government, however, were not so much to blame as their predecessors, and he must do the First Lord of the Admiralty the justice to say that he had reduced the expenditure in the naval department by 318,000*l.* There could be no doubt that a select committee, if fairly chosen, would recommend a still further reduction. An impression appeared to prevail that additional expenditure was required on account of India. No such thing. The Company paid every sixpence required for the suppression of the mutiny, and so far from India being a burden to us we actually saved 800,000*l.* last year from the increased number of troops transferred to the service of the Company. Nor was the war with China any reason for swelling the estimates. As to the question of barrack accommodation, the enormous sum of 7,450,000*l.* had been expended upon barracks, or about 82*l.* for every soldier required for home service in the present year. Any manufacturer or other employer of labour could tell us that a cottage, containing two or three rooms, might be built and furnished for 82*l.* He believed that the comfort of the soldier had been sacrificed to jobbery, and was afraid that the large sums included in the present estimates for barracks and barrack furniture would be squandered in the same reckless manner. At the present time

there were no less than 346 generals in the army, and 33 generals in the marines, though a few years ago there were only three generals of marines. The numbers he had mentioned did not include the generals in the Indian army.

This amendment was briefly opposed by Sir J. PAKINGTON and negatived, on a division, by a majority of 161 to 24—137.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The house having resolved itself into committee, The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY prefaced the first vote with a detailed explanation of the present state and proposed modifications of the British navy. The estimates which he intended to move were almost identical with those prepared by the late Administration. There were, however, some reductions effected, amounting to 319,000*l.*, and in several points of detail the present board hoped to accomplish some beneficial amelioration. He described the means which it was intended to adopt to secure a regular supply of seamen for the royal service, as well as for the establishment of a Channel squadron. The practice of putting ships out of commission after a brief term of service, dismantling the vessels, and disbanding the crews when in the highest state of efficiency, was, he thought, most injurious and extravagant, and he intimated that a different system would be adopted in future. Sir J. PAKINGTON then proceeded to advert successively to various details connected with the dockyards, new works, naval stores, steam machinery, and other branches of the maritime establishments of the country.

The usual miscellaneous discussion ensued upon the successive votes in the estimate paper. In the course of the debate Sir C. NAPIER described at much length the present state and strength of the navy, which he admitted to have been lately improved in many essential respects.

Sir C. WOOD afterwards explained and defended the course pursued during his own administration at the Admiralty, and censured the retrenchments proposed by the present Government in the expenditure upon shipbuilding and naval stores, eliciting some further explanations from Mr. Corry.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed that the insular position of this country rendered naval protection essential to its security, but in considering what should be the application of the funds voted for naval purposes, preference, he thought, should be given to the preparation of material, the building of ships, and the augmentation of dockyards and stores, rather than having a greater number of men actually employed. It had been said that naval officers in France considered line-of-battle ships useless, and that it was much better to have smaller vessels.

Perhaps if my noble friend had to advise the French Admiralty he would say—"You had better not increase your line-of-battle ships. Content yourselves with gunboats! Don't follow the error of having a large fleet of line-of-battle ships! It is better for you to have very few, or perhaps none at all." (Laughter.) I think that as long as other naval Powers build an increasing number of line-of-battle ships it is essential that we should be provided with ships of that description. (Hear, hear.) We know that the French Government are taking measures which, in the course of a very few years, will give to France a fleet of screw line-of-battle ships very nearly the number we shall have at the same time. (Hear, hear.) In addition to that we know that the Russian Government are constructing as fast as they can a formidable fleet of large line-of-battle ships. It would be the greatest, the most extreme imprudence for this country to lay aside all idea of increasing the very inadequate number of screw line-of-battle ships which we have at the present moment. (Hear, hear.)

He believed that Cherbourg was as large as many of our dockyards taken together. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that so long as line-of-battle ships of great power and force were built by other nations, he could not think it would be wise in us to abandon the building of similar ships. (Hear, hear.) The wisest course was, he thought, to have a sufficient amount of all sorts of ships for our own protection, but not to enter into those races with other nations which are most unwise. (Hear.) "I think that if we confine our preparations to taking care of ourselves, and if we set an example of moderation and reduction, other nations will follow it." (Hear, hear.) Sir C. WOOD had informed the house that we had only two line-of-battle ships more than the French. Now, that statement was strictly true if they took the line-of-battle ships actually afloat, and if they altogether exclude what are called our blockships. But that was not fair. If they included the ships building and convertible, as well as those afloat, the superiority of England would be still more manifest. But the right hon. baronet stated that the French ships were more powerful than ours. That was true to some extent, for the aggregate horse power of the French steamships was greater than our own; but there was another ground of comparison, and if they looked at the armament of the two fleets they would find that the number and weight of the guns in the English fleet were superior to the weight and number of the guns in the French fleet. (Hear, hear.) He denied that they intended to suspend the building of ships; on the contrary, they proposed to maintain in our dockyards precisely the same establishments as were upheld by the late Government, the only difference being an additional vote for hired labour. In the present state of the public finances, the Government would not be justified in asking for more than is absolutely necessary, and, therefore, in deferring some votes they had only done their duty. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. WOOD said that from a statement which was prepared for him in December last it appeared that we then had twenty-five screw line-of-battle ships afloat while the French had twenty-three. Of ships

building and convertible the proportion was as forty to forty-two.

Mr. HORSMAN should have been glad if the First Lord of the Admiralty, instead of apologising for adopting the estimates of the late Government, had asked for larger votes. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid that the sums voted in past years had not given us an efficient navy. From the statement of the late Lord of the Admiralty it would appear that at the present moment England, professing to be the first maritime power, and having the largest commerce to protect, had not the command of the sea. They all wished that the present Government of France might continue long, and that war between this country and that Government might be impossible. (Hear, hear.) But it was their duty to be secure against accidents and possible contingencies. (Hear.) The present French Government might not endure for ever, and they knew that one of the first proposals made to the Republican Government by one of the French Generals was that he might have a force, with which he offered to invade England. Well, a change of Government in France was not, at least, extremely improbable, and, in case of change England must be prepared not only for war, but also against surprise. (Hear, hear.) The blow might come suddenly and be levelled against this country unawares. Supposing war to break out between France and England, France would at the commencement have the advantage, and they all knew that that was of immense importance. He agreed that there was nothing in this for alarm, but there was great reason for precaution—(Hear)—and as the right hon. gentleman had deviated, and had received credit for so doing, from the routine course pursued by his predecessors in office, he advised the right hon. gentleman to deviate in another respect. Let him not in future allow that unjust charge to be made against the House of Commons, that it refused to the Minister the necessary supplies for the defences of the country. (Hear.)

Several votes having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The house having resumed,

The Customs Duties Bill was passed through committee, and the Trustees Relief Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL the Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed, amid loud cheers.

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE TWO INDIA BILLS.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have spoken on the two India bills, and rejecting both, have proposed a bill of their own. At a meeting of the Chamber on Thursday they adopted a petition to the House of Commons embodying their criticisms and proposals. They approve of the transfer of power from the Company to the Crown; but they disapprove of the Council proposed by bill No. 1, and still more of that proposed by bill No. 2. In fact, they "decidedly disapprove" of any elective Council. Their scheme for the government of India is suggested as follows:—

That your petitioners would respectfully suggest to your Honourable House that the affairs of India in this country should be conducted by a Minister and a Secretary for India, having seats in the House of Commons, the former to be a member of the Cabinet, and the latter not to be required to vacate his seat or office in the event of a change of Ministry; and that, in addition, an India Board should be created, consisting of four or more permanent secretaries, with salaries of not less than 2,000*l.* per annum each, holding no patronage, and being disqualified for sitting in the House of Commons. And your petitioners would suggest that these secretaries should be nominated in the first instance by the Crown, subject to a Parliamentary vote, and that they should be selected as far as possible from the present experienced Indian officials, with special reference to their fitness for the various departments of law, finance, territorial regulations, and trade.

That on the occurrence of future vacancies the appointments should vest in the Minister for India. . . . That it is essential for good government that India should be governed in India, and that for the purpose of fulfilling this condition the present full powers of the Governor-General in Council should be retained, and that the Governors of the minor Presidencies of Madras and Bombay should have larger powers conferred upon them than they now possess.

That your petitioners regard the proposed legislation as a step in aid of future measures, believing that the prosperity of her Majesty's Indian empire must depend upon sound local government; and that the object ought first to be—the gradual improvement of India, by giving and securing rights to freeholders; by a rapid and judicious expenditure, from local means, and on local security and guarantee, on such works of irrigation, roads, railways, and navigation as are most urgently needed; by equal laws, rigidly administered; by the encouragement and diffusion of education and religion, tolerating and protecting all systems not directly at variance with morality; and thus gradually fitting the entire population for the ultimate rights and duties of citizenship.

That your petitioners desire to see the occupation and cultivation of the soil encouraged and extended by the sale, throughout the whole of India, of land in fee simple.

That your petitioners beg to submit to your Honourable House that the present separation of classes among the European population of India is injurious, and that employment under Government should be open to all Europeans resident in India; and your petitioners would further suggest that, with a view to facilitate the union of classes already adverted to, one member of the Council at each of the Presidencies in India should be chosen from among the European residents, entirely unconnected with the services, for the purpose of

securing a due representation of the interests of commerce and agriculture.

They suggest that both bills should be referred to a select committee with a view to the enactment of such a preliminary measure for the government of India as will confer a direct and responsible power upon her Majesty's Government.

THE POST-OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT.

The fourth report of the Postmaster-General on the Post-office, making up a neat book of some eighty pages, has just been published. It is divided into sections severally relating to the extension of the inland service, the statistics of the number of letters, newspapers, and books delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1857 as compared with 1856, the general business in money-orders, the arrangements with regard to our colonial and foreign communications, the gross revenue and expenditure of the establishment, together with a description of its staff and organisation, and, finally, a variety of miscellaneous points. The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom has been increased by 235, making the total 11,101. Arrangements to effect further accelerations, both in the provincial and suburban posts, are in steady progress. Facilities are to be given in the country for posting night letters without fee at the latest possible moment before the making up of the bag; and the neighbourhood six or seven miles round the metropolis is to have an evening delivery of letters posted in London any time before half-past seven. The Board of Works or parochial officers seem to have done little to aid the efforts at despatch. Complaints are still made of the frequent disregard of system with respect to numbering and nomenclature even in the case of new streets. Eighteen months must elapse before the contract for a more rapid communication with Dublin can be brought into action, owing to the time required for building the powerful steamers to be employed in the service. As respects the terms with the various railway companies, it is remarked that those lines which have shown the greatest disposition to liberality are those which have in other respects shown the best management, as tested by the market value of their shares. The number of companies that give the Post-office the unrestricted use of all their trains is now twelve. The "Parcel Post service" has been considerably extended on the North-Eastern, South-Eastern, and Great Northern Railways; this consists in the forwarding of mails by certain trains at parcel rates, when the letters are not sufficiently numerous to warrant the expense of a guard to take care of them. An amendment of the law is still urged as indispensable to enable railways to be employed in the postal service to the extent demanded by the public interests. Last year a bill for the purpose, framed to meet every just consideration, was successfully obstructed and ultimately withdrawn. In the United States, the average cost per mile for the postal use of railways is only 5*d.*, being little more than half the payment in this country. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during last year was 504,000,000, showing an increase of about 54 per cent. In England the annual proportion is 21 to each person, in Scotland it is 16, and in Ireland only 7. The increase since the introduction of the penny system has been sixfold. A quarter of the whole number of letters were delivered in London and its suburbs. The great bulk are inland letters, the colonial and foreign (which are included in the 504,000,000) forming less than one-fiftieth of the whole number delivered. The whole number of letters posted in Russia in 1855 was about 16,400,000, or almost exactly the same as the number posted in the single city of Manchester and its suburbs! The number of newspapers delivered in 1857 was about 71,000,000, showing no alteration. Of these about 75 per cent. bore the impressed or newspaper stamp. The number of money-order offices is now 2,233, being an increase of 138. The aggregate of orders issued during the year was 6,389,702 for a total of 12,180,272*l.*, on which the commission amounted to 106,852*l.*, leaving a profit of 24,175*l.* The sixpenny rate of postage has now been extended to every colony, and measures adopted by the Peninsular and Oriental Company have enabled a weekly communication to be established with India. A more speedy transit of the Indian and Australian mails through Egypt is contemplated. An arrangement has lately been in operation for mails to the Cape with the Union Steam Shipping Company, and the service having been well performed a regular contract will be entered into. Compulsory prepayment on either side has been found advantageous in the case of colonial letters, and is proposed to be made to apply to every colony. As respects foreign posts, conventions have been concluded with Belgium and Sardinia, by which reductions have been obtained and book-posts established. A treaty also with the Republic of Liberia came into operation on the 1st inst., embracing rates similar to those of our colonies. Some progress has been made in the convention with the German Postal Union, but none in those with Portugal or Spain. Comprehensive proposals made to the United States more than a year ago have neither been adopted nor answered by any counter proposals. The Royal Mail service to Brazil and the River Plate is shortly to be expedited. The gross revenue of the Post-office for 1857 was 3,035,713*l.*, presenting an increase of 167,759*l.*, or nearly six per cent., while the expenditure, according to corrected computations, increased only 24 per cent. The net revenue properly appertaining to the year was 1,322,237*l.*, or 127,849*l.* in excess of 1856, showing an improvement of ten per cent. The number of persons employed was 23,731, of whom 3,200 belong to the London district.

Court, Official, and Personal Notes.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Monday, and arrived in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Amongst the guests at the Castle, has been Mr. Disraeli. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales, attended by his tutor (Mr. Gibbs), and other gentlemen of the Court, took leave of his Royal parents, and set out for Ireland. He reached Milford Haven by the South Wales Railway in the evening, and immediately embarked in the *Oberon* steam-yacht, which vessel had arrived the preceding day for the purpose, and left at 7.15, with a light breeze from the north-east and a placid sea. His Royal Highness was warmly received at the station at Neyland by his loyal Welsh subjects.

According to the *Court Journal* the Prince is to make an extended Continental tour towards the close of the summer. The first visit of his Royal Highness is to his sister, the Princess Frederick William, at Berlin.

Formerly it was usual to send a present from the Queen to any poor man's wife who had three children at a birth. The wife of a railway porter at Canterbury, named Legg, a short time since had three children, and the Rev. Mr. Hollands, vicar of St. Dunstan's, sent a statement of the fact to the proper quarter. Last week she received, through Colonel Phipps, 6s. from the Queen. — *South-Eastern Gazette*.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Saturday.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the family residence in Chesham-place, on Monday, from Richmond for the season.

Mr. M. D. Hill, the recorder of Birmingham, has sailed for Gibraltar for the benefit of his health, which has lately been declining.

The Lords of the Admiralty "inspected" Portsmouth on Thursday. Prince Alfred joined them. At Haslar the process of getting a gun-boat into the water by the apparatus of Mr. Humphreys was gone through, to test the time required—she was got from the shed to the water's edge in thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Bidder, Mr. Hawkealey, and Mr. Bazalgette, have reported to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the report of Sir Benjamin Hall's referees. They condemn the referees' estimates as incorrect, and their plan as "needlessly large, excessively costly," and "all but impracticable." They regard the plan of intercepting sewers already adopted by the Board as adequate to "the drainage of the metropolis, and the reasonable purification of the river and its banks."

The Marquis of Clanricarde has just published a re-issue of a pamphlet, first circulated in 1855, in answer to the grave public accusations made against him in the case of "Handcock v. Delacour." Prefixed to the present edition of the pamphlet is a preface in which he explains that he puts his case in the cheap form before the public, because of the failure of his recent effort to explain the whole case in the House of Lords.

It is stated upon good authority that in consequence of the retirement of Lord Monck as a candidate for the borough of Portsmouth in the event of a general election, it is the intention of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel to offer himself in the Liberal interest.

Admiral Martin is mentioned as the Conservative candidate for the representation of Greenwich. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Townsend's friends are about to make another effort to enable him to retain his seat, and a committee is now being formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

Mr. Machi has been unanimously elected an Alderman of the City of London, in room of the late Alderman Farebrother.

It is stated on the authority of the *United Service Gazette*, that the Government have determined to disband ten regiments of the militia. It is now seen that this force does not fulfil the expectations promised at its organisation.

Barwick, the young man sentenced to death for the murder of his sweetheart, at the Exeter Assizes, has been reprieved. The murder appeared not to have been premeditated.

A DECLINING MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Lyon Playfair was directed by the Government to inquire into the state of the London Mechanics' Institution; and his report has been issued. This institution, parent of 600 others, is in a bad way; the members have greatly fallen off in numbers; there is a yearly deficiency; a heavy building debt encumbers the society. The committee ask for a Government aid of 4,050*l.*, to be met by an equal sum to be raised by subscriptions; which would place the institution in free possession of the premises. But even then it would not be self-supporting—yearly subscriptions or Government aid would be needed.

DEATH OF A FEMALE BLACKSMITH.—On Thursday evening, the 1st inst., the news of the death of Miss Hinman arrived at Melton. The cause of death was brain fever. The young woman has for some time followed the employment of a blacksmith, and has worked at the forge and shoeing. Frequently she might be seen with her leather apron on, mounted on the back of a horse, taking it home after she had been shoeing it. No doubt she will be much missed as she was thought to be very clever; many patronised the place as a novelty. — *Nottingham Journal*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

The following telegram, from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt, was received at the Foreign-office *via* Malta, on the 13th April, at five p.m. (yesterday):—

"The steamer *Ganges* arrived at Suez yesterday evening from Bombay.

"The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez:—

"BOMBAY, March 24, 3 p.m.

"Lucknow fell on the 19th; 117 guns captured: about 2,000 of the enemy were slain during the siege. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson rescued. Eight officers killed.

"The townspeople and the villagers being protected, are resuming their occupation.

The submission of the principal landholders has been accepted.

"About 50,000 of the enemy have escaped, making for Rohilund and Bundelund. The army is in pursuit of the rebels.

"The delay of Sir H. Rose's force for three weeks at Saugor prevented the line of troops, intended to intercept the enemy, from being closed up.

"Sir H. Rose, with the 2nd division of the Rajpootana Field Force, was within twenty-five miles of Jhansi on the 21st of March. Thirty thousand rebels are said to be in his front.

"General Roberts's force marched from Nusseerabad to Kotah on the 10th and 11th. The distance is 120 miles.

"The Calpee mutineers have taken the fort of Churhard, and made the Rajah prisoner.

"Whitlock's force remains in charge of Saugor; the cavalry only having pushed on to Allahabad.

"Stewart's brigade captured Chunderree on the 17th.

"This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by merchant-steamers, at noon, on the 13th of April.

"LYONS, Admiral."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord CAMERON made the announcement that the Government had disallowed the act relating to the employment of immigrants, which had been passed by the Jamaica House of Assembly.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill. He explained the provisions of the measure, which extended to reports of debates in either House of Parliament, and of certain public meetings, the same legal immunities now enjoyed by accounts of proceedings before the judicial tribunals. Lord LYNCHURST, reverting to Lord Campbell's Bill, urged many technical objections to the measure, of which, however, he approved in principle. Lord WENLEYDALE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months.

Earl GRANVILLE, considering that the measure was founded on a good principle, suggested that it should be allowed to pass the second reading, and then referred to a select committee. The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the bill; which was supported by Lord CRAWFORD. After a reply from Lord CAMPBELL a division was taken, when the motion for the second reading was negatived by a majority of 35 to 7—28.

Their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. CRAWFORD, having inquired whether any arrangements had been concluded, or were now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, for extending the Mediterranean system of telegraphs to Alexandria, and for bringing India into telegraphic communication with this country by the way of the Red Sea or by any other route, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that negotiations designed to effect such arrangements had been instituted, but were still uncompleted. To some further questions, the right hon. gentleman replied that under the proposed agreement no monopoly of any description would be left in the hands of the Austrian Government.

Mr. LOCKE KING gave notice that on the 27th inst. he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in counties.

In answer to Mr. Wise, Mr. DISRAELI said that her Majesty's Ministers did not intend to recall Sir James Hudson from Turin. Distinguished services were, he submitted, not cancelled by a single act of negligence. The Secretary of Legation in Sardinia, Mr. Erskine, had, however, been summoned to England to give an account of his conduct, and was now suspended from his diplomatic functions.

Viscount BURY called the attention to the present condition of the settlements in the Straits of Malacca, at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, and asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the present Government to except these settlements from the action of any bill that might be brought in for placing the territories of the East India Company under the control of the Crown. He advanced many arguments to prove the expediency of bringing the settlements in question under the direct administration of the Colonial-office. Mr. H. BAILLIE stated that the case of the settle-

ments in question had not attracted the special attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and therefore declined to express any definite opinion on the subject.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO moved that an address should be presented to the Crown, respectfully representing the injury to British commerce inflicted by the tax levied by Hanover on merchandise and shipping ascending the River Elbe, under the denomination of the *Stade Dues*, and praying that her Majesty will be pleased to give directions to her Ministers to give notice of the termination of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Hanover of the 23rd day of July, 1844, according to the terms of the eighth article of that treaty. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bramley-Moore. Mr. HENLEY concurred in the wish to extinguish the *Stade dues*, but suggested that, before proceeding to take any definite steps, the question should be referred to a select committee. After some discussion Mr. RICARDO, with some reluctance, consented to adopt the suggestion for referring the question to a committee, which Mr. HENLEY undertook to appoint, with the consent of the house.

Sir J. TRELAUNY moved a resolution setting forth that the receipt of any species of reward by a member, in consideration of the exercise of his influence in that capacity, is calculated to lower the dignity and authority of this house, and is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament. Sir J. GRANHAM, after alluding to the late proceedings in the case of Mr. Butt, maintained that the existing rules of the house, which dated from 1805, were amply sufficient to secure the honour and purity of Parliament. Many members of the highest reputation and integrity had, he observed, received salaries for their Parliamentary services from different colonial communities. Mr. S. F. GERALD also believed that no new rule was necessary. Similar opinions, in the course of a brief discussion, were expressed by the Home Secretary and Lord Palmerston, and the resolution was then withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. J. FITZGERALD, leave was given to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland.

Mr. LOWE moved for a copy of all instructions for the engagement of natives of Africa in the Indian service; and a return of the alterations in the annual Mutiny Act which such engagement would render necessary. He adverted to some proceedings which had lately occurred in another place respecting the proposed enlistment of Kroomen for service in India, and invited explanations on the subject. Mr. H. BAILLIE promised to produce all the papers relating to the transaction, at the same time repudiating the inferences drawn by Mr. Lowe. Lord PALMERSTON believed that an African corps might be very usefully engaged in the British service in Hindostan. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER briefly defended Lord Ellenborough. The papers, with some additions proposed by Mr. Baillie, were then ordered.

The house adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

It is now definitely arranged that the Queen will visit Birmingham in the middle of June. She will be the guest of Lord Leigh, at Stoneleigh Abbey.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cork, in the *Oberon*, on Sunday morning, and proceeded over the river Carrigaline in a barge to Coolmore, where he landed and walked to Monkstown. He then re-embarked and returned to Cork. His incognito having been preserved, he walked about the city for some time without being recognised. A vast crowd then assembled opposite the hotel where he lunched, and cheered him loudly as he started for Blarney, from which he returned in the evening, and went to Bandon by train, and remained there for the night as the guest of the Earl of Bandon, at Castle Bernard.

The adjourned inquiry into the causes of the deaths of the fifteen persons who perished in the fire at Little Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, was resumed yesterday. The evidence of Mr. Rogers, of the St. George's School of Medicine, was most important. He declared that in analysing the bodies he discovered unequivocal proofs of the presence of arsenic. It appears that among the contents of Mr. Calvert's museum, which were destroyed by the fire, was a quantity of arseniate of cobalt, nickel ore, and other minerals, which would throw off fumes of poisonous vapour. These poisonous exhalations would be calculated to render persons exposed to their influence incapable of exertion, and would, therefore, readily account for the extraordinary loss of life occasioned by the fire. A question arose as to the partition which separated the museum from the house in Gilbert-street. This point will be more thoroughly investigated at the next sitting of the jury.

A royal ordinance, dated Charlottenburg, April 9, prolongs the powers of the Prince of Prussia for three months. Baron Manteuffel has communicated this ordinance to the Chambers, adding that in obedience to the advice of his physicians his Majesty must abstain for some time longer from active participation in public affairs.

The fleet under Lord Lyons at Malta was to sail for Tunis.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Our market, to-day, was very scantily supplied with wheat. The attendance of millers was limited, yet the demand was steady—though far from active—at Monday's improvement in value. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied. Good parcels changed hands at full prices; but inferior samples met a dull inquiry on former terms. Barley was in moderate supply, and fair request, at full quotations. In malt very little was passing. The oat trade was firm, at extreme quotations. Beans, peas, and flour sold steadily, at late quotations.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

SUMMARY.

LUCKNOW has fallen. The oft-beleaguered capital of Oude was taken by Sir Colin Campbell on the 19th of March, after a siege of eight days. One after another of its strong defences, which were obstinately defended, fell beneath the fire of our heavy artillery; but though the rebels began to leave the city on the 14th, not till five days afterwards was Lucknow in entire possession of the British general. Acting upon his recognised maxim, the Commander-in-Chief was prodigal with his guns and sparing of his men. Only eight English officers were killed. Two thousand of the rebels were slain during the siege, but the greater part of them, estimated at fifty thousand, escaped, making their way to Rohilcund and Bundelcund. But the passes to the south and east of Oude were carefully guarded, and in the direction of the north-west their progress would probably be intercepted by Brigadier Chamberlain and his Punjab levies. Though "the neck of the rebellion" is, however, now really "broken," it would seem that the greater part of the Sepoys who took up arms last year are still in the field, and that the task of subduing them must occupy much time and labour. A guerilla warfare in the hot season will be far more fatal to British soldiers than a regular campaign.

In the settlement of Oude the military chief appears to have been materially aided by the civil power. There is little doubt that the Governor-General at Allahabad has already provided that a distinction shall be drawn between rebels in arms and a people fighting for their independence. The telegram tells us that the townspeople and the villagers being protected are resuming their occupation, and that the submission of the principal landowners has been accepted. We hope this may be taken as an augury of the early pacification of that populous kingdom, especially as it is suspected that the landed aristocracy, though obliged to make common cause with the rebels, never heartily co-operated with them.

The events occurring in other parts of India are described at some length by our Calcutta correspondent. He gives proof that the complicity of the Bengal Government with the heathenism of the natives is very far from terminated, and dwells with much earnestness upon the duties of this country to India, now that the sword is so soon to be sheathed, and upon the importance of the effort now making here to secure a change in the spirit with which our Eastern Empire is governed, and the urgent spiritual destitution of the debased population. "Now," he writes, "we know how bad the people are: now we know, as we never knew before, how truly, how radically they need the Gospel of Mercy. I hope, then, that the key-note of all your May meetings will be a large extension of our Indian missions. This extension must be based on no mere spasmodic effort to raise special funds; it should result from a calm and settled determination to increase the annual income of each society. It should spring from principle, not from mere feeling—from a sense of duty, neglected in the past, but faithfully to be performed in time to come—from true compassion towards perishing souls who have proved by such frightful enormities their need of the Gospel." We sincerely

trust that the ardent wishes of our correspondent may be fully realised.

While the Commons, on re-assembling after the Easter recess, are frittering away time in resultless discussions on matters of secondary importance, the Lords have again taken up the question of law reform. On Monday Lord St. Leonards' Transfer of Estates Simplification Bill, a measure that materially affects the landed property of the country, after being amended in various respects, was referred to a Select Committee. Last night Lord Campbell's Libel Bill, which proposes to legalise newspaper reports of public meetings, was brought on for second reading. The necessity for such a measure arises from the defective state of the law, which renders journals liable to prosecution for publishing words spoken in Parliament, if they are libellous. There was a lively debate on the bill, which was condemned by Lord Lyndhurst as inadequate. He ridiculed Lord Campbell's definitions of what should be considered as "lawful meetings," and after describing, with great humour, the difficulties of the attempt, suggested that it should be left entirely an open question. But the House were alarmed even at the moderate proposal of the Lord Chief Justice for enlarging the freedom of the press, and, at the instigation of Lord Wensleydale, threw out the bill by the decisive majority of 35 to 7.

In our criminal courts during the week several cases have been tried of more than ordinary interest. The trial of the Rev. W. Smith and his wife for the murderous assault on Mr. Leach, has elicited a story of domestic life which would be thought marvellous in the pages of romance. The evidence given on the prosecution and conviction of the Italian assassin, who murdered a prostitute for the sake of the few valuables she possessed, furnishes a sad and melancholy picture of the immoral habits of a portion of the population of London. Mr. Glover, late M.P. for Beverley, has been convicted, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for having made a false declaration of property which entitled him to a seat, or rather because he knew the property on which he based his claim to be so encumbered that it was not worth to him the proper qualification. This is a hard sentence, and we sincerely trust that it will be remitted by the Home Secretary. "The loose way in which declarations of property are made at the bar of the House of Commons" was one of the grounds on which the jury recommended the defendant to mercy. How many members of that assembly sit there at the present moment by virtue of a fictitious qualification? It is to be hoped that the attention now called to the subject will not only issue in the release of Mr. Glover, but in the abolition of the property qualification altogether. The trial of M. Bernard under a special commission as an accessory before the fact to the murder of two persons killed by the explosion which aimed at the life of the Emperor of the French, is proceeding, and is likely to last all the week. Should he be found guilty, the question as to the legality of the jurisdiction will have to be subsequently decided by a court of law.

Medical science has brought to light an unexpected cause for the great loss of life at the disastrous fire in Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury. It will be recollected that the Coroner ordered a post-mortem examination of the blackened corpses recovered from the ruins. The careful investigations of Dr. Rodgers have established the fact that, in respect to five of the deceased, the proximate cause of death was neither fire nor suffocation, but the inhalation of the fumes of arsenic, given off from the mineral ores on the premises of Mr. Calvert, the metallurgist. The unhappy victims were stupefied by the poisonous vapours, and consequently fell an easy prey to the flames. Such a discovery, under the circumstances, is a singular proof of the practical value of scientific research.

The Neapolitan Government have not only released Park, the engineer, but have declared his innocence. Last week a Ministerial journal announced that our Ministers had received the opinion of their law advisers, which was against the legality of the capture of the *Cagliari* steamer. It is now said that the statement was premature: as though the tardy action of the King of Naples had induced our Government to reconsider the matter. We await the final decision of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Cairns with considerable curiosity.

Like our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Emperor of the French is anxiously absorbed in considering the national Ways and Means; but, though casting about for expedients to swell the revenue, he does not appear to contemplate any reduction of warlike expenditure. The French army has lately been augmented; the navy has been so largely increased as to be almost on a par with our own; and active measures are in progress for increasing the marine force. One unavoidable deduction from Monday night's

debate on the Navy Estimates is, that France and England are once more rivals in the extent of their armaments and lavish expenditure. If the French build more ships we must build more ships, say Lord Palmerston, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Horsman in concert. No wonder that while this ruinous game is being played out, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though having to deal with a revenue of 68,000,000*l.* should also have to provide for a deficiency of nearly 2,500,000*l.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At length, we may hope, public business is getting into a more satisfactory shape—at least, as it regards India. We are not doomed to witness a contest between two rival bills, each of which would have been regarded as a flag of party, and neither of which, but for the influence of party, would have rallied around it a majority. It would, indeed, have brought upon the House of Commons indelible infamy if they had sanctioned a faction fight between two political chiefs, neither of them remarkable for their depth of wisdom or their sincerity of heart, the destinies of India being held as the stake. And yet this, or something like this, has been the object at which the *Times* has evidently been driving for the last week—in the confident hope that Lord Palmerston would ride back triumphantly to office on the back of his India Bill. Whence the leading journal drew its inspiration we profess not to know, and we affect not to care—but we are glad enough that the design has been suddenly and completely frustrated. A bitter disappointment, no doubt, to all those subs who, like Mr. Bouverie, are intensely anxious to walk by precedent whenever the path leads pretty directly back to their old places. Happily, although there are a good many hungry expectants in the House of Commons, they are not yet a majority—and, it is pleasant, we own, to see them unceremoniously thrust into the obscurity they most adorn, by common sense and patriotism.

The House had scarcely entered upon public business on Monday evening when Lord John Russell with that tact for which he is famous, and in that quiet business-like air underneath which he often conceals deep meaning, presented himself as arbiter between the two factions, and, in effect, took the matter in dispute out of their hands, to restore it, where it should have been placed at first, to the hands of the Imperial Legislature. "Gentlemen," his proposition said to Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli, although, of course, his form of words was far more complimentary, "Gentlemen, you have each of you introduced a bill, and now invite us to take sides in deciding their respective merits. But such a course but little accords with our wishes, and promises still less for the public good. Shelve your bills—which, as competing measures, it is impossible for us satisfactorily to discuss. We, in committee, will decide by resolutions, one by one, the principles upon which any measure for the home government of India ought to be founded—and those resolutions may afterwards be submitted to the House of Lords. When the Legislature has settled these bases, quite irrespective of party convenience or the clamours of faction, the Government can readily construct a measure upon them which, whether good or bad, will embody the independent judgment of the Imperial Parliament." Lord John suggested that Mr. Disraeli should adopt this course, and prepare a series of resolutions—but should the Chancellor of the Exchequer be unwilling, he would himself carry his own advice into effect. It was quite clear that the noble lord was regarded by the House as the *Deus ex machina* appointed to solve an otherwise insoluble difficulty—quite clear that should Mr. Disraeli stand on his dignity, Lord John would be able to thrust him aside, and remain master of the situation.

But the Chancellor was not disposed to stand on his dignity. He was too happy to see his way out of the mess in which Lord Ellenborough had involved the Cabinet. He was accommodating, grateful, flattering, even humble. The course proposed by the noble lord was, no doubt, the proper course to have pursued at first—but Lord Palmerston's Government having struck into the director but not the safer track, the Derby Administration had been in cautious enough to follow. He was now, however, under the high authority of Lord John Russell, quite ready to repair that error. He would willingly adopt the noble lord's advice, and so great was his confidence in him, that, he would leave it to the noble lord, should he prefer it, to prepare the resolutions. Not that he shrunk from the responsibility—far from it—but in a matter so important, and so essentially elevated above the region of party feeling, he would cheerfully, on the part of Government, abdicate his functions, and vest them, for the time being, in a private member. The House listened with amusement and amazement. Gratified as it evidently was to be extricated from an awkward and even dis-

graceful position, it was not prepared to find satisfaction in the extreme 'umbleness of Uriah Heap. Lord John, of course, declined being dry nurse to an administration of which he was not a member.

Sir Charles Wood, in a few sharp sentences, took as much small change as he could get out of Mr. Disraeli's pliancy, and argued that the proposition of the noble member for the City of London was not in strict accordance with precedent, nor would it, if adopted, gain much time. Mr. Ellice, also, was nervously anxious lest the House, on so momentous a question, should travel out of the limits of precedent—as if Parliament, finding itself in an awkward dilemma, should make no effort to escape from it, unless it could discover some path trodden by our forefathers. Mr. Walpole threw his shield over his comrade of the Exchequer, and supported the proposition made by Lord John Russell as, at once, respectful to the House, and best suited to the extent and variety of ground which any measure for the re-construction of the Government of India must necessarily cover. Lord Palmerston, convinced by the evident temper of the House that a competitive trial of the two bills must be abandoned, was very moderate and reasonable. He even thought that rather than risk the making of any India Bill a party measure, it would be better to postpone legislation on the subject to another session. But he could not agree that the most suitable mode of proceeding in such a matter was by resolution. The House had already decided on the transference of authority in India from the Company to the Crown—all the rest was mere detail, and could best be settled in committee on the bill. But the noble lord failed to carry his audience with him. After a few words from Mr. Disraeli explanatory of what he meant when he offered Lord John Russell the option of drawing up the resolutions, an explanation, however, which did not mend matters very cleverly, Mr. Bouverie did his little best to put the Government in the wrong, and was followed by Mr. Horsman, in a weighty and most timely speech condemnatory of the precipitation with which the House had allowed itself to be led on so momentous a question. The resolutions are to be submitted on Monday week.

This topic having been thus disposed of for the present, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates—not, however, until Mr. Williams had stated a good many startling facts as to the increase of our expenditure, moved that the estimates be referred to a select committee for revision, and lost his amendment by 161 votes to 24. Is Parliament mad on the subject of our defensive armaments, or do they believe that so long as they are ready to give all that can be demanded of them, extravagant and wasteful expenditure will ever cease? Sir John Pakington has disappointed any hopes that some of our readers may have entertained that the Derby Government would seek popularity and safety in retrenchment. How far he has been from aiming at a curtailment of our enormous naval expenses may be judged from the fact that his exposition of the admiralty demands and plans for the coming year delighted all the naval members, secretaries, and hangers on. Sir Charles Napier was, for once, quite satisfied, and even complimentary, as were, also, Sir G. Pechell, Admiral Walcott, Sir J. Elphinstone, and even Mr. Bentinck. We do not wonder at Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston advocating the necessity of this ruinous extravagance in our naval department, but we are sorry and surprised to see Mr. Horsman carried away by the same spirit. We have certainly spent on our fleet, during the last twenty years, considerably upwards of a hundred millions sterling, and yet we are now told that we must largely increase our expenditure, or this island will be defenceless. Well, the supplies are voted without difficulty—what will be done when the House is called upon to decide what are to be the Ways and Means? We shall see.

The Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed without a remark, but not without great cheering. What will the Lords do with it? Pass it, we guess.

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING.

THE two bills for remodelling the home branch of our Indian Government are laid on the shelf, not to be taken down again, we hope, except for the purpose of being consigned to the lumber-room of Legislative abortions. The House of Commons, now that it has had time for dispassionate reflection, seems conscious that in its heedless following of Lord Palmerston's lead, it far outran the bounds of discretion. It has, however, recovered its sobriety. Lord Ellenborough's rival measure has scared it back within the limits of good sense. At Lord John Russell's suggestion, Parliament has decided on discussing and settling by way of resolution the principles on which the new form of Indian Government is to be constructed, and having thus informed

her Majesty's Ministers of its will, leaving them to bring in a bill embodying the several decisions it may have resolved on.

So far, good. It is, perhaps, the only way of proceeding which can fairly withdraw the question from the sphere of party politics, and secure for it the calm and painstaking consideration of the House. For, although the resolutions are to be proposed on the responsibility of the Cabinet, it is tolerably obvious that the fate of the Cabinet will not be staked upon the acceptance or rejection of any one, or all of them, by the House. There will be free leave to admit, add to, interpolate, and modify, as the collective wisdom of Parliament may determine. In short, the question will come before them *de novo*, not in one complex whole, but in distinct parts, and in a form which will admit of the most unreserved and the completest discussion. Lord John Russell deserves the thanks of the country for having extricated it from a dire dilemma, and of the House of Commons, for having shown them a way of escape from a disgraceful position.

The wisdom of the course thus agreed on does not commend itself to Lord Palmerston's judgment. Where the claims of the House of Commons are put in competition with those of the Minister, it has been his wont to insist on those of the latter. Too much freedom he held to be a bad thing for the House. "I am to devise," was the tenor of his official bearing, "you are to say whether you approve or not." To a certain extent this is true—but in matters of such incalculable importance, and embracing such a variety of weighty interests as the government of India, some respect was due to the superior authority, and, we may add, the greater ability of Parliament. The noble lord's habits, however, were never very deferential, and, perhaps, it was less his fault than that of the House of Commons, that he refused to consult them beyond the actual necessity of his position. Therefore, we are not altogether surprised that the noble lord should see in the course suggested by Lord John Russell, a precedent that may prove inconvenient. It certainly trenches upon the autocratic pretensions of the late Prime Minister, and that, too, with this attendant mischief, that it sets aside his bill, which might otherwise have been turned to immediate account.

The noble lord says, "If the principle (that of the transference of the Government of India, from the East India Company to the responsible advisers of the Crown) is admitted by both parties in this House, and by every person in the country who has given any attention to the subject, there will remain as subject-matter for the resolutions *nothing but the details of the bill.*" That may be true enough in words—but so is every other arrangement a mere detail, if viewed in reference to a principle which comprehends it. Every Act of Parliament is a detail compared with our general body of legislation. The union of Church and State is a detail when we have under consideration the form of constitutional polity in this country. Every step taken in the transference of authority from the Company to the Crown, may open up questions which turn upon vital principles—and every one of those principles may be of sufficient magnitude to require separate consideration and decision. Is this the fact, or is it not? If it be, there is nothing gained by calling these arrangements "nothing but the details of the bill," as though they were analogous with the provisions of some police measure, the main principle of which has already been settled. At any rate, we are glad that the instinctive sagacity of the House was not to be thus misled, and that they saw the propriety of deliberating and deciding *seriatim* on points which, whether described as principles or details, they well knew to be all-important.

The transference having been determined on, there remains to be considered, in the first instance, whether the Crown shall govern India by means of a Secretary of State alone, or by means of a Secretary and Council. If, by the latter, it is to be considered whether the Council shall be constituted by nomination, by election, or by both. If elected, wholly or in part, by what constituent body? What are to be the functions of such Council when constituted, and what their relation to the executive chief? Are they to have the initiative of all business? Are they to dispense the patronage? Is the ultimate control to reside in them? If we are to have a Secretary without a Council by whom is the patronage to be given away? Are we to have patronage at all, or is Indian Government employment to be thrown open to the competition of the whole British public? In what relation is the Crown to stand to the debt of the Company? These are a few of the questions arising immediately out of the transfer, and each of them really comprehends a great principle of administration.

We confess we should like to see other points solemnly discussed and decided by Parliament,

and the present appears to us to be the fitting time for doing so. We would have the relation of the Government of India in India to the Government at home clearly laid down—in what description of affairs the one is to be answerable to the other—what kind of questions should be determined on in India, and what referred home. We should wish to have the general province and duties of each marked out with some precision. We cannot but think that Parliament might properly deliver its judgment on the matter of religion in India—that is, assure the people of that peninsula of perfect freedom of conscience, of protection to all sects, and State favour to none. All these are matters of principle of the highest moment, and we cannot but think, now that the House is "beginning at the beginning," that they might most suitably be entertained, separately and fairly debated, and impartially decided. But this, perhaps, is too great a stretch of labour to expect from the House of Commons.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

EVERY session of Parliament has one or two standing dishes, the ingredients of which are substantially the same, however disguised by the senatorial cooks who serve them up. These pet projects of bureaucratic politicians generally appear in a very simple form, are laid upon the table of the House of Commons, at the convenient moment are pushed forward, and are on the point of being passed into law by the jaded Legislature, when some tribune of the people in the shape of a Roebuck or a Duncombe unmasks the imposition, and the little bills are once again laid aside. A Board of Health Bill and a Medical Bill are as much part of the sessional properties as the Budget and the Estimates; and Lord Elcho, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Headlam are as active on behalf of their little abortions as the heads of departments with their more conspicuous measures. We could well afford to allow these annual attempts of the knights-errant of the House of Commons to meet their usual fate without remark, but from the fear that such dogged persistency may at length be crowned with success. The fall of the Palmerston Ministry has happily consigned the Board of Health job, and Mr. Cowper, its patron, to obscurity for this year at least. But it is otherwise with the medical legislators, who are early in the field and endeavouring to compromise their differences, and agree upon the heads of a measure to be introduced by Mr. Cowper.

"Medical legislation"—what does it mean? There are at present no less than twenty institutions which exercise the power of conferring medical degrees, or of granting licenses to practice medicine or surgery. Within the last ten years these bodies, including the Universities of the three kingdoms and the Medical Corporations, have issued licenses to nearly 13,000 persons, after passing through a previous examination. There is no general complaint of the paucity of medical men, or of the ignorance or unskillfulness of the great body of practitioners. There is not the shadow of a popular grievance on the subject. The cry of "medical reform" comes, not from the public who have long been accustomed to exercise the same independence and discrimination in selecting their medical attendants as in choosing their tradesmen, but from the State-constituted colleges, who see with alarm their vested interests threatened by the system that at present obtains. It is the close medical corporations which have lost their prestige that are now clamouring to make the administration of the affairs of the profession a department of State.

Two bills are now before the House of Commons to carry out the preposterous "reforms" of medical monopolists. That of Lord Elcho provides for the appointment of a Medical Council exclusively of nominees of the Crown. Mr. Headlam's plan, now placed in the congenial hands of Mr. Cowper, is of a more elaborate character. It proposes to give the corporations a lingering existence, by making them the electors of seventeen out of twenty-three members of a Supreme Medical Council, the remaining six to be appointed by her Majesty. This Central Council is to control all examinations for licenses or degrees; to determine what shall be the qualifications of candidates, and the conditions of admission to the profession, and therefore to supersede or disallow at its pleasure the independent action of all local institutions; to devise and keep a general register of all persons legally authorised to practise; to fix and enact registration fees, payable by admitted candidates; and, finally, to disregister any person whom it may deem deserving of such punishment. It is not surprising that Mr. Cowper's grand scheme for a State establishment of medicine finds favour with the majority of the societies which already receive countenance from the Government, but that Parliament will lend an ear to a proposal for creating a huge medical despotism

for no other purpose than to satisfy the assumptions and selfish aims of a vested interest, we cannot for a moment believe.

We have the same objections to State medicine as to State theology. The scheme of a grand Medical Council involves the violation of the liberty of the subject, would set aside the recognised principle of modern legislation—the abolition of all monopolies, would put a stop to those improvements which the present free system has introduced in medical education, would brand new ideas with the opprobrium of heresy, and novel practice as reckless experiment, and therefore retard the progress of medical science. Its partisans comprise the members of medical bodies, whose past history and connexion with the State have been signally disastrous. In a very interesting and powerful article in the current number of the *Westminster Review* on "Medical Reform," the origin and mutual relation of the medical institutions of the United Kingdom are sketched by a master hand. It is the history of all vested interests—internal jealousies, intestine conflict, persecution of dissenters, neglect of prescribed duties, and a studied pursuit of selfish objects. All this we are now to have repeated on a larger scale under the auspices of Mr. Cowper and his friends. Legislation has utterly failed to put down ignorant practitioners, to prevent thousands of chemists from giving medical advice and dispensing medicines to tens of thousands of her Majesty's subjects, or to establish medical uniformity. The remedy proposed by the London College of Physicians is—more legislation!

Reason and experience alike testify that the cessation of all connexion with the State would be a great boon to the profession and to medical science. It would be the surest and safest remedy for all the grievances that are so often paraded before the public by orthodox practitioners. As we remarked two years ago, in dealing with the subject, "What the profession want and may rightly claim is not a huge State-created establishment, but that they should be able to ascertain who are qualified medical practitioners. For this purpose it seems to us perfectly equitable that a registration should be established of every medical man who, after examination by any of the legally constituted examining bodies (or by the University alone), has obtained his diploma, which should give him license to practice in any part of the United Kingdom. The only thing which "regularly-qualified practitioners, can fairly require as regards quacks, is that they should not be allowed to practice under false titles; that is, that the assumption of medical titles to which they have no claims shall be punishable as at present, by common law. This simple regulation would leave the public at perfect liberty to employ any non-medical person they might please. Let the various medical institutions rely solely upon their own excellence, and discard charters of monopoly, and, like the agriculturists of England, they would benefit by the change."

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(By our Calcutta Correspondent.)

There evidently exists in England a strong feeling against the connexion subsisting between the Indian Government and the opium consumed in China; and not only have strong things been said upon the subject, but numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament, praying that it might be abolished. The prayer of these petitions has in most cases been very indefinite; much misconception is abroad on the subject, and I think I shall do your readers a service by giving a few facts which show the manner in which the Indian Government is involved in the opium question.

a. The Government have nothing to do with China directly. They employ no ships; they neither force opium on the Chinese, nor smuggle it in at forbidden ports, or by any forbidden means. The entire trade out of Calcutta or Bombay is lodged in private hands, and is carried on in private ships. The trade is conducted by a large number of English and American houses; by Armenians and East Indians, natives and Arabs. Some of these houses are reputed to be very wealthy; they have always employed their own ships; and during the last few years have put into the trade several very fine steamers. Several of the native houses, particularly those connected with Bombay and Malwa, are reputed to be worth several millions of money.

All the trade, therefore, on the coast of China is private. The Indian Government has nothing directly to do with it; indeed, the Government at Hong Kong and the different consulates at the five ports have far more to do with it than the Government of India. The Chinese want opium: just as English people wish for French brandy and champagne. It is offered to them through the agency of numerous merchants; and as the Chinese Government, on moral grounds, forbid its sale, it is smuggled into the country contrary to the laws. Recently at Shanghai, an import duty has been adopted, and the trade at that port rendered legitimate.

b. Nor does the Indian Government force the sale in

India. No artificial price is put upon it when offered for the merchant's acceptance. It is sold by auction in the open market, and its price varies considerably, according to the regular laws of demand and supply in the opium, as in every other trade. The sale in Calcutta takes place monthly in the Calcutta Exchange; the quantity to be put up is made known a year beforehand, and every means adopted to secure a fair market. An opium sale is one of the most interesting sights to be witnessed in Calcutta. Congregated together in one large hall, you see specimens of the finest races that India contains. A few English merchants, several Armenians, two or three East Indians, are sitting on the raised benches in front of the auctioneer. One or two genuine Arabs stand a little away on one side. On his left crowd a large number of native merchants, from Malwa, Rajpootan, Surat, and the Nerbudda valley, fine handsome men, with showy dress and graceful pink turbans. Behind him are numerous Hindostanis and Sikhs; men from Benares and Oude, from Mirzapore and Allahabad, with dark red turbans and spare faces. Here and there you see the other races, Bengalis and Telugus and Tamils, sparingly placed among the rest. The men from Malwa and Bombay are the finest of all. There is a dreadful noise: all are talking, shouting, and bidding against one another; and were it not that Mr. Wingrove, the auctioneer, possesses one of the strongest voices in Calcutta, and hangs out a little black board, with the prices marked both in English and Hindostani, it would be impossible to conduct the important business transacted on each occasion. The prices seldom fluctuate more than twenty rupees during the whole sale, and that in steps of five rupees at a time. The price per chest is always somewhere about a thousand rupees. A few years ago, when the rebellion in China threatened to injure the trade, it fell below 800; the other day, owing, I presume, to an expected short crop, it ran up to 1,530, the highest I have ever known. The Benares and Patna opium differ slightly from one another. The Malwa is considered the finest, and I believe is exported on a fixed export duty at so many rupees a chest. Of this, however, I am not sure.

c. What the Indian Government does do in the matter of opium is this:—It grows opium for itself, and forbids anyone else to grow it. It thus secures as its own profit the difference between the cost of production and the price given by the opium merchants at the public sale. In spite of all the efforts of the Chinese officials to keep down the practice of opium smoking, so many indulge in it, that the price runs far beyond the cost at which it can be grown, and thus the profits of the Indian Government are very large. They vary every year, but the average may be stated in round numbers at three millions sterling annually.

In growing the opium, engagements are made with the peasantry surrounding the various opium agencies in Behar and Ghazepore, in Goruckpore, Oude, and Futtehpore. The price paid is liberal, and the ryots grow the plant most willingly. A very large cultivation is carried on, and when the plant is in flower, whole miles of country are covered with the beautiful white poppy, from the seed-lobe of which the opium exudes.

d. What then is to be said of the position which the Indian Government occupies, and what is to be done? It is bad enough for men to drink spirits, and so use intoxicating liquors as to fill the country with drunkenness, poverty, and crime. It is worse for them to take to opium, and ruin their health, comfort, and life more rapidly, if not with more effect. And though the present Government has been brought into its present position by the acts of its predecessors, from Warren Hastings downwards, it is undoubtedly felt to be a gross scandal, that indirectly, at least, comes from them the drug that is carrying the direst havoc into Chinese homes.

The medicine argument about opium may be summarily disposed of: for nearly all the opium used as medicine comes not from India but from Turkey; and Turkey can at least supply all that the civilised world requires on that score.

"Is the mere growing of opium, knowing that it will be used as an injurious narcotic, morally wrong?" If so, at all risks, the Indian Government should stop it utterly. No questions of revenue should be allowed to interfere. Even three millions sterling, if produced by really immoral means, ought to be surrendered without a murmur. Morality is not to be priced in the trade market: nor immorality sold by auction. Not only so, the Indian Government ought not only to decline to grow opium itself, but refuse to allow others to do the same. The cultivation ought then to be totally abolished throughout the entire country.

I presume that no one would wish to disconnect the Government from the opium by simply leaving it alone. That would be worst of all. It would flood the country by private production, raise opium in quantities far exceeding its present amount, and inflict on China evils ten times worse than its existing ones.

Supposing we do not go the length of the entire abolition of the trade, then all that we can ask is, a considerable reduction in the breadth of cultivation. It seems to me that the great error of the later Indian Governments, brought into the opium traffic by their predecessors, has been, that for mere purposes of revenue they have at various times increased the quantity

grown; and though the price fell in consequence, yet several thousand chests more, even at the reduced rate, have added considerable sums to their annual balance-sheet! This is a great evil, which has been at times strenuously opposed both by local officers and by some of the directors at home; and it is this cause, which has brought the opium cultivation to its present unwieldy size. At the very least the present amount ought to be greatly reduced. If we cannot go so far as to advocate a Maine Law that shall forbid its growth altogether, whether by the Government or by private parties, we might insist that it should be left, like spirits in England and France, to private distilleries, i.e., opium factories; and a heavy export duty be laid upon it. In that way the Government could be freed from its present position, and withdrawn from it altogether.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Count de Persigny, late Ambassador to England, arrived in Paris on Friday.

The levy of French seamen from twenty-one to forty years of age is going on in the most complete and strict manner. The instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving the fleet seamen completely formed and experienced, and who are in the full possession of age and activity. A commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the French commercial ports in a state of defence, a question in which the Government takes great interest. It is stated, also, that a bill is about to be laid before the Legislative body of France for an annual supplementary credit for the next ten years to be expended on the improvement of the French navy.

At length an improvement is reported in the trade of France. The railways are earning more money; a supply of rain has set mills to work; a fine spring season has set in; building operations have been resumed in Paris and the suburbs. The reports from the vineyards are favourable. Crops are looking well.

Oddly enough the task of reporting incidents relative to the new "reign of terror" in France has devolved upon M. Mazzini, who thus writes to the *Daily News*—

The work of persecution in France is going on silently, but unceasingly. Doomed prisoners are continuing to reach Marseilles every night from all the départements. They are conveyed, like the *réfrés de justice*, in cellular vans. The arrests were all predetermined. They took place simultaneously in all localities a few days before the promulgation of the Law of Public Safety, from old and recent lists of names, merely marked with the word "Republican." They are very numerous. The Governor of Algeria writes, urging for other places of confinement being chosen. Algiers alone has already 700 prisoners. It is, in the midst of, at least apparent tranquillity, a second and enlarged edition of the *coup d'état*.

The ferocity in the execution of the orders is rivaling the Syllan despotism of the measure. Allow me to quote a few instances.

M. Lebrun, a notary at Charot, arrondissement of Bourges, department of the Cher, was arrested at the end of his dinner. Struck by the suddenness of the measure he was taken ill. He was refused all help, and was brutally dragged into the van. On the way, at St. Florent, he implored for a medical man, and was equally refused. On reaching the Maison d'arrêt, at Bourges, his state was such that the gaoler declined to receive him. He was taken to the hospital, where, soon after, he died.

Jean Bartheix, innkeeper at Mazannet, department of the Tarn, seventy years old, had been transported to Cayenne in 1852, from whence, three years after, he was removed to Algiers. He remained there until February, 1858. Being then seized with a severe complaint (swelling of the liver), he obtained a ticket of leave for six months, and hastened home. Eight days after he was arrested, manacled, dragged from prison to Marseilles, where he is now in a dying state and without any medical help.

Federico Castaldi, an Italian exile, residing at Marseilles, and there earning his bread by trading, was ordered on the 16th of November last to Poitiers. He submitted; but all his prospects and hopes resting on his sojourning at Marseilles, he urged some friends to act for him in Paris. His conduct having been always peaceful and absolutely inoffensive, he was listened to; and the Chef de Sureté Publique promised to M. Salles, chief librarian at the Ministry of the Interior, that his request would be granted, should some respectable person come forward as security for him. M. Taxile Delort volunteered, and was accepted. On M. Salles communicating the information to M. Besson, Prefect at Marseilles, Castaldi went back and took up his abode at l'Estagne, a villa near the town. On the 29th of January he was however arrested, thrown in prison; then, without a single interrogatory, sent, on the 2nd of April, to Lambessa.

ITALY.

A telegraphic despatch from Naples states that on Thursday Park was liberated by royal decree, and permitted to start at once for England. "He is *hors de cause*." He has already reached Genoa.

Mr. Hodge has also been released by the Sardinian Government.

The editor of an Italian paper, the *Progresso*, of Chambery, has been sentenced to 600*fr.* fine for a slanderous article against the Emperor of the French.

A letter from Bologna mentions that at Padua a religious service was ordered to be celebrated for Orsini. The clergyman was not informed of the name of the person for whose repose he was called upon to pray; he was merely told to offer up masses according to the intention of the persons who paid him his fee. The police were surprised to find

nearly the whole of the students of the University at the mass. They suspected the real state of the case, and prevented the priest from proceeding. The students began to chant the *De Profundis*, but were dispersed, and some were arrested. At Faenza the walls were covered with placards relating to Orsini, which the police tore down.

SWITZERLAND.

It having been stated that France had threatened to withdraw the *exequatur* from the Swiss consuls in France if French consuls are not allowed to be established at Basle and Chaux-de-Fonds, the *Suisse* affirms that no communication of the kind had reached the Federal Council.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of the 8th says that in the sitting of the Congress the President of the Council had formally declared that the rumours current as to a fusion between the two branches of the Royal family were unfounded, no project of the kind existing, neither in Spain nor abroad. It is believed that this denial means nothing more than that Queen Isabella refuses to enter upon the well-known plans of her husband.

TURKEY.

It seems now that some approach towards reconciliation has taken place between Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and the Sultan, the Turkish Government being, in this quarter likewise, anxious to remove all opportunity for other States stepping in between it and the mountaineers. Their expeditionary corps had not moved further, and it is reported that it is now likely not to be otherwise employed than in the pacification of the Herzegovina.

The Porte protests against the appointment of Greeks, naturalised Bulgarians, or Turks, to Russian consulates in Turkey. Atta Bey has been sent to Syria to investigate the grievances under which the Christians labour in that country.

A letter from Berlin says that the present disturbances in the Herzegovina and Bosnia entirely arise from the Porte not having executed the provisions of the Hatti-Humayoun, and that it is the duty of the Powers who settled the Treaty of Paris to see that those provisions are carried out. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg also protests against an isolated intervention of Austria in this question, adding that on the score of religion the right of Russia to interfere would be more justifiable; but that all she desires is to bring the point under the consideration of a European conference. These details are said to be taken from a circular sent from St. Petersburg to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

Accounts from Constantinople speak of a project of a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, to be negotiated in Europe; but it is questionable whether Turkey can offer the necessary guarantees to capitalists to induce them to advance the money.

AMERICA.

In the House of Representatives at Washington the debate on the Kansas Bill was progressing, and the final vote was looked for in a few days. At a caucus of the Democrat members, it had been resolved to sustain the Lecompton Constitution. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

The division upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will be very close. Each party claims the victory as its own. I am still inclined to think that it will be with the Administration. In a full house 118 is a majority. The largest vote I have ever heard claimed for the opponents of the measure is 120; and to get this they have to count in all the Douglass Democrats and all the Southern Know-nothings—usually known as the South Americans. This gives the Administration 114 sure votes, with the Southern Know-nothings sympathising with it upon the slavery question, and the Northern Douglass Democrats sympathising with it upon every other question. It is not difficult to see where the chances lie in such a contest.

The *New York Express* states that the New York detectives were co-operating with the French and English officers in endeavouring to arrest Allsop, who it is confidently stated was in New York.

The *New Orleans Delta* reiterates the statement, published some days since in its columns, that African slaves had been lately imported into Mississippi—a statement which some Northern papers have been inclined to regard as a hoax. It adds, further, that the authorities at Washington are not quite so sceptical as their organs, having actually despatched a steamer to the coast of the Mississippi with orders to institute inquiries, and to stop the landing of any more cargoes. Regarding those already landed, the *Delta* thinks there can be little trouble in obtaining "visible testimony" as to the truth of its statements.

Private letters from Colonel Johnson, at Camp Scott, to the 5th ult., have been received. He describes the Mormons as manifesting a decided intention to set up an independent government of their own, and expresses an earnest hope that supplies will be forwarded to him at as early a day as practicable. A large train with supplies, and two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, have already left Fort Leavenworth for Utah. The *Washington Star* states that the war department contemplated increasing the force of the Utah expedition to 5,500 men, and giving the command to an officer of a higher grade than Colonel Johnston. The number of volunteers for the Utah expedition was very great.

From Yucatan we learn that the Indians having taken the town of Baccalar, and ransom not being forthcoming, massacred all the inhabitants.

A New York journal remarks, the British cruisers

seem to be unusually active and successful in pursuit of slavers.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, represent that city, and indeed the entire island, as suffering terribly from the combined effects of a financial crisis and a small-pox epidemic. The harbour of Port-au-Prince, however, was tolerably healthy.

CHINA.

Braves were mustering in large numbers round Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city.

The representatives of the allied Powers were preparing for their departure northwards, but it is said that all thought of visiting Pekin this year is given up.

The *Infexible*, with Yeh as a prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 1st of March.

TAHITI.

The French *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives an account of the coronation of Tamatoa, son of Queen Pomare, as the Sovereign of the islands of Raiatea and Tahaa. The missionaries, the Rev. John Barff and the Rev. C. Barff, and the British Consul, took part in the proceedings, as well as the French authorities. Two French vessels of war had arrived in the port, and the *Moniteur* thus naively intimates that the people are by no means enamoured of the French usurpation:—"Their arrival (that of the vessels) was most fortunate, for if the people were to yield without restraint to their unreflecting disposition, so strong feelings of hatred still existed between the old and new authorities, some sanguinary contests might be expected to take place on the day of coronation." It would seem, from the following portion of the ceremony, that the people still adhere to their Protestantism:—"The Rev. John Barff presented the Bible to the King, saying to him—"I present to you this book, the book of God, which has inspired me with the words that I have uttered to you this day. Do you consent to take it for your guide, as the rule of your private conduct and the guide of your public life? It can offer you happiness now, and a crown of glory hereafter." Tapoa answered in the King's name—"Yes, and may God grant me his aid."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg opposes in sharp terms the occupation of the Isle of Perim.

The King and Queen of Prussia have sent 1,000 florins to the subscription for erecting a monument to Luther at Worms.

The electric telegraph between Sydney and South Head, and Sydney and Liverpool, had been in operation for some little time before the last mails left.

A Utah correspondent writes to a New York paper that the Mormon "Bishop Johnson, of Springfield, has seven wives, four of whom are sisters, and his own nieces."

A letter from Rome, of the 3rd, says that nearly 2,000 British subjects are calculated to be in Rome at the present moment, and as many more Russians, French, and Americans.

The Prince and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Weimar, on the 7th, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke, accompanied by the ministers of Prussia and England.

The colony of Victoria has made, by its organ the Legislative Assembly, the noble donation of 25,000*l.* to the Indian Relief Fund. In addition to this most liberal grant, subscription lists for the fund have been opened in the colony, and several thousand pounds have been subscribed.

A sum of 4,000 francs has been subscribed at Venice towards the erection of a monument at Paris to the memory of Daniel Manin, the lamented Italian patriot. This money is chiefly the produce of clandestine penny contributions raised amongst the fishermen and poorest class of the people in the City of the Doges.

Madame Victor Hugo, who, with her daughter, had been in Paris for some weeks past, has again left for Guernsey. The visit of Madame Hugo to the French capital (says *Galignani*) was rendered necessary by the state of health of her daughter, who has been much benefited by the change of air.

The learned traveller, Baron Von Neimans, of Bayreuth, in Franconia, who intended to make a journey into the interior of Africa, in order to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel, died at Cairo on the 15th of March. Science loses in him an enthusiastic votary, and his untimely death is the more to be regretted as it will defer any certain information as to the life or death of Dr. Vogel.

Lord Normanby has addressed the following letter to the *Constitutionnel*, dated Florence, April 3.—"I perceive from your journal just received that a subscription is opened for M. Lamartine. If a foreigner may be permitted to join in a tribute of national gratitude, one of M. Lamartine's oldest friends, and one who has had particular opportunities of observing all that his energy did for the great cause of order, not only in France, but throughout the entire world, may venture to contribute. As at this distance I do not know the names of the committee, I take the liberty of enclosing to you 1,000*fr.* as my subscription."

The *New York Post* says:—"Thomas Allsop is, no doubt, in this city, and this, we believe, is the only fact that has as yet been in print on the subject. No English or French detectives are or have been in the city, with the exception of one English officer who comes out with a requisition for a forger. We do not understand that the British consul at this port has received any despatches from his Govern-

ment in any way mentioning Allsop. In the first place, Allsop is guilty of no crime, if the confession of Orsini, which is everywhere believed, may be relied upon. If he is guilty of anything he is not guilty of any offence within the purview of the Extradition Treaty. Conspiracy in one country to murder a man in another country, is not an offence within the scope of that country.

Miscellaneous News.

THE PORTSMOUTH MURDER.—Interest is again revived in the mysterious Portsmouth murder by the arrest of Edwin Hart, brother to the murdered man. On Saturday he was brought before the magistrates at Portsmouth for examination. The grounds of his arrest are on the evidence of Mrs. Whiting, a beer-house keeper, who swears to his having been in her house on the night of the murder, and in a dress corresponding with that of the man who called for Hart. He is remanded till Thursday.

MR. C. GILPIN, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Thursday last, Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., addressed the Liberal electors of Northampton, in the Milton Hall, in fulfilment of an annual visit which he had promised on undertaking his Parliamentary duties. The hall was crowded to excess, and the most enthusiastic interest manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Gilpin, after speaking on the various questions of current interest, such as Church-rates, the Oaths Bill, and our relations with France, proceeded to comment at some length on the government of India, referring to the annexation of Oude as one of the principal causes of the rebellion. After replies to a few questions from the audience had been given, the meeting concluded.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—There are strange rumours afloat concerning this work:—"The thousand tongues" are noising it abroad that, notwithstanding the awards of prizes in Westminster Hall, the competition will lead to nothing, except a return to the original scheme of giving the commission to Baron Marochetti; indeed, it is added that the arrangement was "in progress" when the competition was mooted; and it is to be carried out now that the competitive designs are either sent home or shelved into one of the ante-rooms of the new Palace at Westminster. We cannot credit a statement so utterly opposed to every principle of honour; we do not believe that any Government would dare to commit so great an outrage on common decency. We therefore abstain from more than a mere note to state that such a rumour is in circulation.—*Art Journal*.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—A comparative statement of pauperism in February, 1857, and February, 1858, published on the motion of Mr. Grey, M.P., shows that in the fourth week of February last the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales amounted to 977,464 against 921,488 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 55,976, or 6.07 per cent. The increase in the third week of February, 1858, was 4.31 per cent.; that in the second week 3.12 per cent.; and that in the first week of the same month 3.04 per cent. The increase, taking the last week of the month as a criterion, extended to all the districts except the metropolitan, where there was a decrease of 3.03 per cent.; the eastern, where there was a decrease of 0.78 per cent.; and the south-western where there was a decrease of 2.88 per cent. The increase was 4.12 per cent. in the south-eastern districts, 1.31 in the south-midland, 2.03 in the west-midland, 16.57 in the north-midland, 34.78 in the north-western, 22.46 in the York, 3.93 in the northern, and 0.73 per cent. in the Welsh district. The industrial statistics in the return give 9,816,597 as the number of persons of 21 years of age and upwards, and of these 31.0 per cent. were engaged in the mechanical arts, trades, and service, 16.1 in agriculture, 8.4 in manufactures, and 6.3 per cent. in mining works.

THE ALLEGED SEPOY ATROCITIES.—Two pieces of evidence bearing upon the disputed question of Sepoy atrocities were published last week. The Mayor of Portsmouth, according to one account, stated that the son of Mrs. Chambers, murdered at Meerut, had described to him in detail the "butchery of his mother." Lieutenant Chambers had just returned from India. John Jones, Mess-Sergeant of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, writing to his father and mother, brings more direct evidence. After the action of the 8th of June, before Delhi, he rambled about the ruined station—"Into one of these houses I entered, and the first thing I saw was a young boy nailed to the wall of the room with his head downwards, and his beautiful hair nearly touched the floor; another man being with me, we took him down. He appeared to be from eleven to twelve years of age, and to have been, from every appearance, the son of a gentleman. I then went into the yard, and on looking round the corner of a building I saw a poor lady dead; in my opinion she must have been the mother of the boy I took down from the wall. Poor thing! I suppose she was trying to make her escape, and God alone knows what she had suffered. The other deed I shall relate to you was committed inside of Delhi. After we stormed and entered Delhi, we saw a poor woman crucified naked, and nailed up in the same manner as our Lord and Saviour is represented." The story supplied to Mr. Smithers, however, seems to have been a hoax. "E. E." informs the *Times* that the Mrs. Chambers murdered at Meerut had only been married two years, and had only one child, which died when seven months old. So that the "Lieutenant Chambers" who talked with Mr. Smithers must have been an impostor. Nor is he the only

impostor. The writer of the letter is also an impostor. The real Mr. Smithers, Mayor of Portsmouth, writes to the *Times* of Saturday to say that he did not send the letter or authorise it to be sent; and that its contents are "devoid of truth!" At the meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, the Lord Provost of that city announced that "he had been requested to state that a benevolent lady was ready to grant an annuity to any lady who might have suffered mutilation during the late unfortunate occurrences which had taken place in India. This was the second application which he had had to know if he could point out any lady in Edinburgh who was in these circumstances. He had made every inquiry in his power, but he had not been able to find out anyone who would be entitled to the annuity. But if any individual in Edinburgh knew any lady who had suffered mutilation in India he would be glad to receive a communication on the subject, and to be the medium through which the lady's benevolence should be dispensed."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The East India Proprietors held a Court on Wednesday, at which it was expected a discussion would be taken on the two India Bills now before Parliament, but that subject was postponed. The chairman moved the granting of a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year to the son of the late Sir Henry Lawrence. Mr. Jones opposed, and a discussion ensued, the result of which was, however, that the pension was agreed to unanimously. The chairman then read a report on the two India Bills. This document ably discusses the details of both measures, pointing out their objectionable features, and especially showing the utter absurdity of Lord Ellenborough's projected Council. The directors take advantage of the imperfections which disfigure the two bills to advocate delay. It is obvious, they argue, that the principles applicable to Indian government are not sufficiently understood, and that present legislation would be both premature and dangerous. If, however, the House of Commons should resolutely determine to adopt one or the other of the bills, then the directors will endeavour to divest it of its objectionable features, and to secure the establishment of "a really independent Council," analogous to the Court of Directors. After the reading of the report a short discussion ensued, in which the expression of opinion was decidedly adverse to the Government measure. The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday. The discussion was resumed yesterday. Col. Wilkinson moved:—

That this court concurs in the opinion of the Court of Directors that neither of the bills now before Parliament is calculated to secure the good government of India, and they accordingly authorise and request the Court of Directors to take such measures as may appear to them advisable for resisting the passage of either bill through Parliament, and introducing into any bill for altering the constitution of the Government of India such conditions as may promise a system of administration calculated to promote the interests of the people of India, and to prove conducive to the general welfare.

Mr. Borrowdale seconded the resolution. Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to the effect that a petition should be presented to Parliament, praying that as it had been decided by a large majority that India should be governed in the name of the Queen, it would give effect to the principles of Bill No. 1 with the least possible delay. This amendment having fallen to the ground for want of a seconder, Mr. Lewin moved the following amendment:—

That the bill introduced by the Ministry establishes a despotism, and, under the pretence of fixing responsibility, vests uncontrolled authority in the Secretary of State, whose acts are screened by a body called a Council, but which really possesses no attribute of independence beyond that of clerks, and deprives the Government of India of all those checks which have heretofore existed, if they had not been duly exercised by the East India Company.

After considerable debate, in which Mr. Helps took part, in compliance with the request of the Chairman, Mr. Lewin withdrew his amendment, and Colonel Wilkinson's resolution was afterwards carried unanimously.

REMARKABLE SNOW STORM.—A snow storm of singular, and, considering the lateness of the season, almost unexampled severity, occurred on Wednesday night, its chief intensity being apparently concentrated upon the district lying between the Dunford and Penistone Stations on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Line, where a drift of snow was formed so deep as entirely to block up the line, and to put a stop to the traffic during the whole of the day. The passengers who arrived from Sheffield by the last train on Wednesday evening, which reached Manchester about half-past ten o'clock, brought intelligence of rough weather, and of a slight snow fall, but of nothing which indicated the approach of so heavy a storm. Several trains were despatched in the course of the day, but they were all compelled to return, and of course no train from Sheffield, or any of the stations beyond, could make its way to Manchester. An engine and a tender were thrown off the line, near Penistone; but no other accident of the kind has happened. Near Halifax many of the roads in the country are blocked up, and the snow in the town is one foot deep at least, except in the most frequented thoroughfares. Such a fall of snow has not been witnessed for some years. Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday morning, the temporary building in the area of the Piece Hall, erected for the accommodation of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and his hearers on the previous day, fell in with a tremendous crash. The benches borrowed from the various Sunday schools in the town were broken to pieces, the timbers employed in the erection were smashed and splintered, so that for future use they will be comparatively worthless; and the large tent of the Halifax Horticultural Society, which formed the

covering of the building, was rent into a thousand parts. It was fortunate, however, that the accident happened when it did; for had it taken place about three hours earlier, when Mr. Spurgeon was concluding his evening service, no doubt scores of people would have been injured. The fall of the building was caused, it is supposed, by the large masses of snow collected on the roof.—*Yorkshire Gazette.* [At Mr. Spurgeon's service on the previous evening there were about 5,000 present. When the congregation were dispersing, a portion of the large wooden gallery gave way, and a young man and a young woman were precipitated with others amongst the fallen timbers, each sustaining a fracture of the leg.]

SCOTCH DRINKING LAWS.—Mr. Duncan M'Laren, the well-known and zealous supporter of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, delivered a lecture on the subject of that act before a numerous audience in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday evening week. He commenced by adverting to the objection that the entire prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday was a novelty in the law of Scotland, contending that, except for the period between 1828 and 1854, the law of Scotland expressly prohibited traffic in excisable liquors on any portion of the Sabbath, as well as all other kinds of trading. He cited the Act of James VI., passed in 1594, which ordained that "quasoever prophanes the Sabbath day by selling any guddes or geare, ocquhatsumever merchandise, and he is three times lawfully convicted of the same, their hail guddes and gear shall be escheated to his Majesty's use, and their persons punished," &c.; also, the Act of Charles II., 1661 (which certainly bears no trace of the Merry Monarch's authorship), setting forth "that our Sovereign Lord being desirous that all his subjects may live a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty, and having resolved to suppress all sin and wickedness, and especially those abominable and abounding sins of drunkenness, cursing, and swearing," &c., certain penalties should be incurred by all found guilty of the same, the fines being graduated to the station and society of the offender. These laws, though laxity of administration crept in sometimes, continued in force until (so far as the trade in spirits was concerned) 1828, when Mr. Home Drummond's Act was passed. In this act there was a special prohibition and penalty against keeping open house during divine service. This, it appeared, was meant by the author of the act to add a special to the general prohibitions against trading on Sunday, but the judges of the Court of Justiciary in 1832 interpreted the act otherwise, and declared it to mean that the public-houses might be kept open on Sunday except during the hours of divine service, and from that date the practice to a large extent prevailed until the passing of this act in 1854. The lecturer then gave a history of the Scottish licensing system, showing that up to the end of last century, when spirit licenses were reduced to 40*s.* in the Lowlands and 20*s.* in the Highlands, ale was the national beverage, wine being also extensively used for three centuries, owing to the frequent intercourse of the Scotch with France. It was the Act of 1794 to which he attributed the development of whisky-loving propensities among the Scottish people; and he cited numerous statistics to show that the consumption of whisky in Scotland had always varied as the production and sale of the article were encouraged by low or depressed by high rates of duty. In comparing the period of 1726 to 1780 with 1850 he showed that the Scotch people then consumed twice the quantity of ale, and less than one-fourth the quantity of spirits that their posterity did. In reference to the operations of the new Act of 1854, he utterly denied the statement in the Glasgow publicans' memorial, presented through Sir George Grey to Parliament, that the consumption of whisky in Scotland had increased since the new act took effect by nearly 2,000,000 gallons; and adduced the returns called for by Mr. Dunlop, to prove that, deducting the same amount for the consumption of England which was imported there before the duty was equalised, and while separate accounts were kept of the consumption of the two kingdoms, the amount consumed in Scotland for the last three years was less by 2,159,253 gallons as compared with the three years before 1854. He cited the Glasgow returns of drunkenness and crime for 1857 to show that the total number of cases was thirty-three per cent. greater in that city under the old law than the new, and that the number of Sunday cases was 200 per cent. greater under the old law than the new. He likewise alleged, as another effect mainly of the operation of the Act of 1854, the fact that while in 1853 the daily average of prisoners in the prison of Edinburgh was 617, it had fallen in 1857 to 310, or nearly one-half. The lecture lasted nearly two hours in delivery.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—TRIAL OF SIMON BERNARD.—The Special Commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of Dr. Simon Bernard, on an indictment charging him as a principal in the attempt on the life of the French Emperor, and also as an accessory before the fact, was opened on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, the Lord Chief Justice presiding. The Grand Jury returned true bills against the accused. The trial commenced on Monday. There was a great crush. Precisely at ten o'clock the Lord Chief Justice Campbell entered the court, followed by Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Crowder, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff

Allen, Alderman Sir F. G. Moon, Alderman Sir C. Marshall, Alderman Salomons, Alderman Hale, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Gabriel, Alderman Phillips, Alderman Wire, the Recorder, the Under Sheriffs, Mr. Secondary Potter, &c., &c. The charge against the prisoner appeared in the calendar as follows:—"Simon Bernard, aged 41, surgeon, charged with feloniously inciting, moving, and procuring, counselling, &c., one Felice Orsini and others, to do and commit certain felonies—to wit, to kill and murder certain parties at Paris, in the Empire of France." There was another indictment charging him with "unlawfully conspiring with one Felice Orsini and others, feloniously to kill and murder a sovereign prince—to wit, his Imperial Majesty, Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French." The prisoner was then placed at the bar. He appeared quite cool and collected. He advanced with a light step to the front of the dock, when he made a most graceful bow to their Lordships. When asked whether he pleaded "Guilty," or "Not Guilty," he denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The plea of "Not Guilty," was entered; and being asked whether he wished to avail himself of his right of being tried by a jury half aliens and half Englishmen, the prisoner in a firm voice replied: I trust with confidence to a jury of Englishmen. The jurymen who had been specially summoned were then called. The Attorney-General opened the case in a speech of two hours' duration. Having detailed the circumstances of the attempt on the Emperor, and the evidence he should be able to lay before them as to Bernard's complicity, he said these were the facts which would be laid before them to prove that Bernard was a party to the deed, and that he had in his possession the instruments that committed these murders; that he conveyed them to Brussels, and that he gave them to Orsini; that he purchased the chemicals which constituted the ingredients of the fulminating powder; that if he were not the purchaser, he became the possessor of two of the revolvers, by which it was intended, in case the instruments failed, to take the life of the Emperor. The prisoner, it would be shown, had given the money necessary for the expenses of travelling to Brussels, and that he furnished Rudio with money to proceed to Paris. When all these circumstances were laid before them, if the evidence be such that they felt it impossible to doubt the truth of the charge made against the prisoner, they must deem it their duty to their God and their country to pronounce him guilty. He could not sit down without reverting to the fact, that great and important questions of law were involved in this trial. The question was, whether the prisoner at the bar was the subject of the Crown within the meaning of that act; and furthermore whether the murder that had been committed was a murder; whether he could be as one of the main causes punishable under that act. He would have no difficulty in at once satisfying their Lordships that one who dwelt in this country and enjoyed the protection of the laws, owed an allegiance to the Sovereign that made him a subject of that Sovereign, and that position he could support by incontrovertible authorities. He need say no more, but if the question was raised he would reply to it, and their Lordships would have to decide. Lord Campbell said that any grave questions of the law that might be raised would be referred to the fifteen judges. Several witnesses were then examined, after which the Court adjourned. The trial was resumed yesterday. The interest taken in the proceedings by the public did not appear to be nearly so great as on the previous day, and the court was not crowded at any period. The whole of the day was taken up in giving evidence in favour of the prosecution. Nothing of any importance was said beyond what has appeared in the accounts of previous examinations of the prisoner. While Rogers, the policeman, was giving his evidence, he said that he had several times, by order of the Chief Commissioner of Police, attended Wyld's newspaper-room, where there was a political debate every Monday. The discussions were public. He was there as "a spy." Mr. James: As a spy? Lord Chief Justice Campbell: As directed. Mr. James urged that he was entitled to put the question. It had been admitted in former trials and in different times to the present. The Attorney-General submitted that Mr. James had no right to apply an opprobrious epithet to the witness, and that the proper course was to ascertain what his instructions were. The Judges ruled that the question was irregular, and that it ought not to be put, on the ground that the witness was called upon to draw an inference from facts within his knowledge. The matter was subject for observation when the learned counsel came to address the jury. At half-past four o'clock, the further proceedings were adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning, at ten; the jury, as on the previous evening, being taken to the London Coffee-house in charge of officers of the court. It is expected that the trial will last the greater part of the week.

TRIAL OF MR. GLOVER.—On Friday, Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover surrendered, at the Central Criminal Court, to take his trial for misdemeanour in having unlawfully made a false declaration as to his qualification to sit as a member of the House of Commons. Mr. James, Q.C., in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the defendant was elected member for the borough of Beverley, in Yorkshire, at the last general election; but a petition was subsequently presented against his return, upon the ground that he was not duly qualified, and the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, reported that this had been made out; and, by a resolution of the House of Commons, the Attorney-General for the time being was directed to

take the present criminal proceedings against the defendant. The learned counsel then went on to state that the qualification set up by the defendant appeared to arise out of three properties, two of them being situated in the county of Cork, where the father and the family of the defendant resided, and some property in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Whitstable and Heme Bay, in the county of Kent; but the defendant had not the least shadow of interest in any of these properties such as would form a qualification for a member of Parliament. Some formal evidence was then gone into, showing the return of the defendant for the borough of Beverley, and the subsequent taking of his seat in the House of Commons, when he made the declaration as to his qualification that was the subject of inquiry. A number of deeds were put in, having reference to the Irish property, and evidence was also given of the defendant having petitioned the Dublin Insolvent Court, and of his property and estate being vested in an assignee by order of that court. Mr. Monsell Worrall, the trade assignee appointed under the insolvency of the defendant, deposed that he was not aware of any of the debts having been paid. At this stage of the case the trial was adjourned. The trial was resumed on Saturday morning. Several other witnesses were briefly examined, and Mr. M. Chambers then addressed the jury for the defence. He contended that the property qualification in the House of Commons had been virtually abrogated by custom, and asserted, moreover, that Mr. Glover had no reason to doubt that he had a good and satisfactory qualification. On Monday Mr. Chambers concluded his speech for the defence. Mr. Justice Crampton in summing up impressed upon the minds of the jury that the fact of the false declaration was not sufficient for them to convict the defendant, but they must be fully satisfied that he knew it was false. The jury then retired, and after an absence of above three hours returned a verdict of "guilty," but recommended the defendant to mercy, upon the ground that it was the first prosecution of the kind, and secondly, upon the fact of the loose way in which declarations of property are made at the bar of the House of Commons. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate for four months as a first-class misdemeanant. The defendant begged he might be sent to the Queen's Bench. His Lordship said he had not the power, but if an application was made elsewhere he should not oppose it.

TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. SMITH AND HIS WIFE.—We briefly mentioned in our last number that the Rev. Samuel Smith, and Sarah, his wife, had been found guilty at the Gloucester Assizes, on the charge of maliciously cutting and wounding Mr. John Leech, a road contractor at Croydon, with intent to murder him. The whole story was completely brought out at the trial. The principal witnesses examined were Leech, the prosecutor, the railway servants, one of Mr. Smith's domestics, Mr. Lasbury, a Bristol bookseller, and a gunmaker's assistant. Mrs. Smith was defended by Mr. Huddleston; Mr. Smith defended himself. The story brought out is one of romantic interest. Leech, the prosecutor, was, in 1846, a porter at Swan and Edgar's, in Regent-street. One of his fellow-servants was Sarah Mills, a young girl of seventeen. Some kind of intimacy not clearly made out, arose between the porter and the maid. When she left Swan and Edgar's Leech visited her at her new situation. There he first saw a rival, Mr. Samuel Smith, the son of a beneficed clergyman, and a student at Cambridge. Smith had met Mills in 1848, had at once proposed to marry her, and would, as he stated, have married her had his circumstances permitted. They were married in 1849. Smith did not take her home. He had passed with honours at Cambridge, and was then master of the Bishop's School at Bristol, and could not keep a wife there upon 100*l.* a year. She therefore lived with her friends in Kent. Shortly after her marriage, Leech heard that she was at Canterbury, and wrote to her. She invited him to come and see her; he went, walked out with her, and slept in the same house. According to Leech's account, she told him that Mr. Smith had written to say that the marriage was not legal, and had offered her money to trouble him no more. After that Leech saw her in London several times, and once at his house near Croydon, after he had become a road-contractor. [Under cross-examination, Leech declined to answer questions touching the nearness of the intimacy that subsisted between himself and Mrs. Smith in Kent and in London. He "had no particular reason," he wished to decline doing so.] Leech did not see her after the end of 1849, but he kept up a correspondence with her as late as 1851. In January 1858 he received a letter from Mrs. Smith. She called herself a widow, said she had three children and 1,000*l.* and invited Leech to meet his "dear old friend Sally," and to stop all night. Sally expressed her willingness to be his for ever, but there must be "no more trifling," "nothing improper." After some negotiation, Leech went on the 3rd February. Mrs. Smith, dressed in widow's weeds, met him. He fancied he saw the late Smith, and told her so. She laughed at him. But Smith was there. He had brought with him a heavy cane, and a revolver loaded and capped, bought under a false name the day before. Leech and Mrs. Smith took tickets for Yate. When they alighted, Mrs. Smith insisted on going over a dark, lonely common. Before they had gone far, Smith overtook them, and made Leech aware of his presence by beating him over the head. Leech closed with him, cried for help, and threw him on the ground. Help arrived, and Smith, threatening to blow out the brains of any one who molested him, made off with his partner. Leech was carried to the Railway Inn at Yate and cared for. The

Smiths made their way to their home at Clifton. The next morning the revolver bought by Smith, and a widow's cap, were found on the common. None of the facts were denied. Mr. Smith's defence was the most remarkable part of the evidence. He said that he had supported himself since he was fifteen; and he described how he came by his wife, how he brought her home after the birth of their first child in 1851, and how he had established a school bringing in 400*l.* a year. He had often observed that there was a melancholy about his wife, and she would sigh on his bosom and tell him that she was not worthy of him. He had often complained of her staying so much in Kent, and said that there must be some reason for her melancholy, though he could not tell what it was. She once told him of a letter she had received from the man Leech, and mentioned other circumstances which tended rather to excite his jealousy. But he overlooked it, as she continued to bear him children and managed the house well. At length, on the 22nd of January last, she told him something which made him very unhappy, but he said he would forgive her if she would take an oath that nothing had happened since their marriage. She then knelt down and told him of the circumstances under which the prosecutor Leech induced her to meet him at Canterbury and committed adultery with her, and that Leech afterwards met her in London and promised that, if she would go and live with him, he would marry her in seven years. The prisoner then proceeded to give a graphic description of his wife on her knees, with her children round her, imploring his forgiveness. The idea racked his mind that perhaps the children were not his own. His wife, however, assured him that she had never done anything wrong since she had been living with him, and as he believed she had told him the truth, he promised to forgive her after that discovery. He dwelt upon the wrongs which had been done him, till he forgot everything but himself. But he told his wife that he would forgive her if she would bring the man to Bristol in order that he might retaliate. He designed, as Leech had lured his wife to Whitstable for his lust, Smith would lure the prosecutor to Yate, and there give him a sound thrashing. It was under his directions his wife wrote the letters, which he dictated. He then stated how he had insisted on his wife writing the letters, and disguising herself, as she had done, on the promise which he made her that he would not do Leech any serious injury. He bought the revolver for his own protection in case the prosecutor should draw a knife upon him; but he solemnly denied that he had ever intended to use the pistol aggressively against Leech, for, had he done so, he would not have acted as he had, so as to lead to his detection. His only object was to do what he had done—viz., to give Leech a good beating, in order to solace his outraged mind. He owned that he could not justify his conduct, which he should always deeply lament; but he hoped his conduct would be justly appreciated by the judge and jury, who could not blame him for the burning indignation which had overcome his whole being. He implored the jury not to find him guilty of felony. Mr. Huddleston contended for Mrs. Smith that she was acting under constraint. The jury found both the prisoners guilty of "cutting and wounding, with intent to disfigure and to do grievous bodily harm;" but they added that the female prisoner had committed no actual violence, and that she had acted throughout under the coercion of her husband. Mrs. Smith was admitted to bail. Mr. Baron Channell, in passing sentence, reserved the points in her favour. But he sentenced Mr. Smith to five years' penal servitude. Mrs. Smith seemed much agitated, but her husband received the severe sentence with great calmness.

THE HAYMARKET MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, the trial of Giovanni Lani, a Sardinian, for the murder of Héloïse Thaubin, a Frenchwoman, in a court in the Haymarket, was commenced. The reporters again observed that the accused is "a remarkably mild, gentlemanly-looking young man." He is twenty-one years of age. He did not exhibit any of the levity he indulged in when before the magistrate, but paid deep attention to the evidence. The testimony adduced was of precisely the same character as that already reported, no new fact coming out. Even the cross-examination of the women and the man who lived in the house where Thaubin lodged elicited nothing new; for it only went to make more apparent the degraded character of the lives they led. Nothing came out in favour of the prisoner. The case for the prosecution occupied seven hours; and the defence was postponed till the next day. On Friday, the jury found a verdict of "Guilty;" and the convict was sentenced to be hanged.

A BANKRUPT M.P.—Mr. Commissioner Fane decided on Thursday that Mr. Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, had been legally declared a bankrupt, a point that had been disputed in his favour. Mr. Townsend may still succeed in getting the commission superseded, and in retaining his seat.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.—In the Dublin Police Court, on Thursday, Colonel Browne, the chief of the offending police, took upon himself the responsibility of all that occurred at the riot on the entry of Lord Eglinton. "I take the responsibility of all that occurred on myself. I gave the order and am accountable for everything that happened. The whole concern ought to be thrown upon me, and I hope the collegians will cast it on me and forgive me. I feel regret for what has been done—regret which will go along with me to my grave." After that the counsel for the students, "as a gentleman," would not ask Colonel Browne another question.

Literature.

Naples and King Ferdinand. An Historical and Political Sketch of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; with Biographical Notices of the Neapolitan Bourbons. By ELIZABETH DAWBARN. London: S. Booth, 307, Regent-street.

THE spectacle of "tyranny and persecution, of ignorance and superstition, of mutual hatred and distrust between sovereign and people," presented by the kingdom of Naples to the eyes of Europe, has been pretty well known of late years to the English newspaper reader. The *Cagliari* case (as to which it still remains to be seen whether our Government will suffer the flagrant and insolent violation of international law, to say nothing of the infliction of personal injuries) has now given a deeper intensity to the feeling of righteous hatred with which the despotism of the Neapolitan Bourbons—the most odious in oppressiveness, injustice, and cruelty, of all the despotisms that have a place in European history—is regarded by statesmen and the public in this country. Most justly does the authoress of the volume before us say, that "No Law is the law of the Neapolitan Government: . . . Ferdinand maintains his position by terror and brute force, utterly unmindful of popular opinion. The effect is, to poison and exhaust all the sources of social life, virtue, happiness, and progress throughout his dominions, and render his country barren of the resources of wealth, civilisation, and refinement, which its locality, natural advantages, and traditional fame might so abundantly command."

Whether or no the time is come, as Miss Dawbarn suggests, "when our countrymen generally should be incited to raise their voices against the state of things in existence in Southern Italy"—which depends on what is to be precisely the aim and the manner of any popular cry, which it is thought possible "may result in the practical amelioration of the hard fate and bitter bondage" of the Neapolitans,—there can be no doubt that more information is wanted by the multitudes who are only "general" readers, on the course of events, ancient and modern, in the kingdom of Naples. We therefore welcome this book, as aptly appealing to an existing popular feeling that needs to be instructed; and as furnishing an intelligent, comprehensive, and interesting sketch of the country, its rulers, and its people, from the earliest to the most recent times. The writer "lays little claim to originality;" but she has made her materials really her own, and, having a just conception of what a vivid historical sketch should be, has used them with judgment and literary skill. She says she has drawn largely, not only on the narratives of Colletta and Pepe, and other authorities both English and foreign; but has made special use of "the unpublished MSS. of a distinguished Neapolitan exile and poet, now no more—Camillo Mapei," who died at Dublin in 1853,—and of "a brochure by Mariano D'Ayala," in her sketch of the reigning king.

The history is written in a few pages till the Sicilian Vespers are reached; then, we proceed still with rapidity, to the time of Charles, son of Philip the Fifth of Spain, the first Bourbon prince of the Two Sicilies. The reign of Ferdinand the IV. is much more fully written; this king changed his title in 1817 from IV. to I., on the union of the Two Sicilies into one kingdom, and reigned upwards of sixty years, in the course of which he was compelled twice to abandon his throne of Naples; the first time during the days of the so-called Parthenopian Republic, the second, when, for ten years, Joseph Buonaparte and Murat successively wore his titles, and ruled in his stead. This worthy Bourbon is reputed to have been most royally ignorant, even for a Bourbon.

"Mention being made one day, in his presence, of the magnitude of the Turkish power in former times, his majesty was graciously pleased to observe that it was no wonder, as all the world were Turks before the birth of our Lord. Upon another occasion the conversation turned upon the murder of Louis XVI., and a courtier having alluded to the execution of Charles I. as a parallel case, the king treated it as a pure fiction; having never before heard of that portion of history. 'Depend upon it,' said he, 'it is a mere tale, got up by the Jacobins at Paris to excuse their own guilt!'"

Ferdinand was passionately fond of the chase; and it seems preferred his sport to family affections and to religious duties. His brother, Charles IV., ex-king of Spain, spent his latter life at Naples; and appears to have been sincerely attached to his brother Ferdinand, seeing that he "tended him with zealous solicitude" in a very dangerous illness.

"A few months after Ferdinand's recovery, Charles IV. was taken ill. Messengers were despatched in haste to inform the king, who was at Palermo enjoying the pleasures of the chase. The king, engrossed in his pursuits, and confiding in his brother's recovery, would not return to the city. Charles, anxious to see his brother, kept questioning those about him, who to calm him in the anxiety and restlessness of death, assured him that the king would shortly be with him; but the latter, teased by the repeated messages and letters that were sent to him,

commanded that a missive which had just arrived should not be opened, nor his brother's name mentioned, until after his return from a hunting party arranged for the next day, and in which he anticipated excellent sport from the abundance of deer and wild boars. This command was obeyed. Upon his return the neglected sheet was unfolded and found to contain the intelligence that Charles was at the last extremity, and wasting his dying breath in requests that his brother would come to him. 'By this time, then, he is gone,' said Ferdinand. 'I should only arrive too late if I went now. I will wait for fresh news.' The intelligence came, and was to the effect that Charles was dead. Finding that his staying at Persano for sport caused public scandal, the king went to his country palace at Portici. Charles's obsequies were performed six days after his death. . . . While the funeral was taking place King Ferdinand went from Portici to Carditello for another hunt. The evening before, having invited the English minister, Sir William A'Court, to accompany him, he received a message in reply, to the effect that an august religious ceremonial would deprive Sir William of the pleasure of accepting his majesty's gracious invitation. On the following day, while A'Court was in church, listening to the funeral panegyric of the defunct, he received a letter from the king, directed to him at the church, requesting him, as soon as he should have despatched his funeral business, to join the king at Carditello. The minister wonderingly obeyed, and afterwards declared that he never saw the king so cheerful, or so fortunate in the chase.

We don't know whether it is quite fair to call this "an illustration of the egotism and indifference to the feelings of others which is characteristic of the Bourbon family;" but the whole story of the race provokes such a generalisation. The earthquake in Calabria in 1783, and the memorable eruption of Vesuvius in 1794, are somewhat fully and powerfully described by Miss Dawbarn; as illustrating, also, the calamity which has befallen the kingdom during the present winter of 1857-58. A general view of the political and social condition of the Two Sicilies at the close of the last century, shows that they entered on this nineteenth century still in a semi-barbarous, disorganised, and wretched condition. Under Francis I., a "weak and bigoted prince," who "confessed almost every day," who was insufferably cruel and tyrannical,—but of whose short reign, though crowded with incident, we must not further speak,—the kingdom made no advances whatever beyond the half-barbaric state of things which Ferdinand left behind him, and on November 8, 1830, the now reigning King of Naples ascended his father's throne.

Ferdinand II. is best known by his nickname of *Bomba*, which he earned during the days of May '48, when he kept repeatedly crying out to the artillery in Casselnuovo, "*Bombardare! Bombardare!*" because he saw some of the officers hesitate to fire uselessly and barbarously on the defenceless city. The personal appearance of this *Bomba* is thus described:

"Ferdinand is tall, and extremely stout, but ill-proportioned, and disagreeably unwieldy. His head is round and small, his forehead low, his nose broad and turned up. Though a Sicilian by birth, he has not the brown Sicilian tinge of complexion, nor is the Spanish blood of his mother at all apparent. His person shows no type of the Bourbon race, and he bears much more resemblance to an Englishman or a German. His voice is naturally effeminate, nasal, and monotonous; but the habit of command has given it strength and sonority. He appears much older than he really is, the revolution of 1848 having much altered him. His hair is grey, and his head partially bald; but the firmness and decision of his step are those of juvenility, and his obstinacy—or resolution, as his admirers call it—remains unabated. He never swerves from any path he has traced out for himself, though he is frequently confused and obliged to pursue it in a way different from that which he had first planned; yet, under all difficulties, he maintains it undauntedly."

On coming to the throne, Ferdinand soon showed signs of regal parsimony:—

"His first act was to diminish the number, and soon after to extinguish the funeral tapers around his father's bier. He also trafficked in foreign wines within the palace itself. The amounts expended on plate, furniture, and servants, were quickly reduced. The king was seen in patched garments, himself bargaining for a hat, a sword, or a walking-stick, inquiring of the meanest of his courtiers where he purchased such articles, and what he gave for them. He would summon the tradesmen to his presence when they brought their bills, reduce their accounts by a fourth or fifth, and then comfort them by telling them, that had they gone to his attendant they must have given him a full third as his perquisite, so that they gained considerably by coming to him. . . . The king's personal avarice was manifested in state negotiations. The warfare waged by him against private theft was the commencement of the enormous sums accumulated in succeeding years in the banks of Paris and London, and which are now transferred to Holland."

In education Ferdinand *Bomba* appears not to be greatly raised above the average Bourbon ignorance; but he has quickness, cunning, a good memory, great perseverance and tenacity, and a passion for details—even to personal inspection of the collars and belts of his troops at a review;—these qualities joined to mediocrity and moral insusceptibility, make the man the contemptible yet dangerous creature he is. He is naturally the enemy of all men who think or reason—"men of the pen," as he himself is said to call them:—

"In order to discourage the military from studying and writing, he has established a special censorship of the press for military works and books written by

soldiers. This junta also rigidly examines all political and civil works. . . . We have every reason to believe it to be a fact, that the king thus expressed himself to some accomplished scholars of the Military College:—"If my officers, up to the grade of captain, could neither read nor write, I should be much better pleased, and should feel myself far more secure."

Of course!—The Government of this enlightened sovereign has but one recognised principle, says Miss Dawbarn; and that is—"to disappoint the expectations and desires of his subjects, and the more decidedly as these are the more legitimate and universal." Here is a curious instance:—

"When travelling on one occasion in the provinces, he was met by the whole population of Leccera, who unanimously denounced the knavery of the intendant, or chief magistrate. On the return of the king to Naples, he nominated the intendant as a minister. He is in a state of perpetual war with his people. Nothing can be more prejudicial to the success of any business or appointment than the sanction of public opinion. In this he jealously detects a power which would compete with the majesty of his will."

The tools with which such a sovereign works are only what might be expected:—

"He possesses, moreover, an acute and surprising talent for immediately discovering the bad, to make use of them; the commonplace and cunning, to manifest his contempt for them, but at the same time, to listen to, protect, and even to confer upon them the highest offices. An absolute king must ever remain solitary, or have none but the vicious and weak for his companions. Ferdinand's throne is surrounded by men of the most depraved character, the most ignoble spies, the most corrupt and vindictive magistrates. Such men are preferred to those who are pure and uncorrupted, because the latter would be too independent and frank-spoken. Navarro, one of the judicial magistrates in 1849, was accustomed to repeat,—*The king does not trouble himself about having five hundred thousand subjects, more or less.*"

What wonder that a king with such hate of the people, and with such contempt for their interests and lives, should fill his prisons with those whom he has any reason to suspect or dread! Who does not know of the prisons of Naples? Since the year 1815—that is, five years after his accession, this miserable *Bomba* has condemned to death no less than two hundred and twenty-two of his subjects, for political crimes (!); and has sentenced to other punishments eighteen hundred and forty-five persons, for suspected offences against himself and his Government! Miss Dawbarn also gives the names of ninety who have died in prison or in irons, during Ferdinand's reign; and of a hundred more who have died in exile! And now his "*sacred royal majesty*" (as his style goes) repeats with seeming satisfaction, "*Order reigns in Naples, and I reign.*"—He is, too, very religious withal!

"These and numerous similar cases that could be cited, do not prevent the king from pretending to be excessively devout. Many are of opinion that the religion of the king is less true than feigned, and that he makes a parade of it rather from kingly interest than as a convinced Catholic. Others say that he holds his religion in good faith; and there are those, again, who believe him to be a compound of ignorance, superstition, and king-craft. Certain it is that he may be seen almost every day at benedictions, masses, sermons, smiting his breast, and visibly moving his lips and arms, both in his private oratory and at the public service of the church. He has ever beside his bed figures of the Madonna del Carmine and of the cardinal virtues, to whom he has recourse on occasions of emergency, kneeling before them and kissing them. . . . On passing the little chapels and images of saints, he raises his hat, and makes the sign of the cross. He also crosses himself once or twice on mounting his horse, and at the sound of the 'Ave Maria.' If it happens that he is with the soldiers on the field at that hour, he immediately dismounts, and causing all motion and noise to cease, prays devoutly and silently."

But the climax is to come. When the Pope was Ferdinand's guest at Gaeta:—

"One day on the plain of Montesecco, outside the ramparts of the fortress of Gaeta, he presented the Sovereign Pontiff to the legions with these words:—"Soldiers, this is Pius IX., whom the people, for whom he has done so much, have reduced to the position of a fugitive." To which the Pope returned:—"I am edified to find myself in the midst of an army which has given so many proofs of fidelity to so pious a king."

We have quoted enough to excite our readers' interest, and, we hope, to send them for further information, as also for some thoughtful suggestions on the facts narrated, to the pages of Miss Dawbarn's careful and well-written volume.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Wayside Pictures through France, Holland, &c. By R. Bell.
- Death Scenes of Scottish Martyrs. By Henry Inglis.
- Common Objects of the Country. By Rev. J. G. Wood.
- Observations on the recent addition of a Reading-room to the British Museum. By W. Hoskins.
- Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents. Edited by W. Logan.
- Lectures on the Offices of Jesus Christ. By Rev. S. Bache.
- The Microscope, its Revelations, &c. By Rev. Jno. Ferguson.
- Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. Vols. II. and III. Cheap Edition.
- History of Joseph. By Rev. Thornley Smith.
- Memorials of Jonas Lugden. By R. Spence Hardy.
- The Lathams. A Tale. Scottish Temperance League.
- Posteriana. Edited by H. G. Bohn.
- Brief Memorials of a Beloved Friend.
- Prayers for the Chamber of Sickness.
- Percy's Reliques. By Rev. G. Gillfillan.
- Gems from Spurgeon.

EXTRACTS FROM MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE TEST OF INSANITY.—What, I may be asked, is my test of insanity? I have none. I know of no unerring, infallible, and safe rule or standard, applicable to all cases. The only logical and philosophic mode of procedure in doubtful cases of mental alienation is to compare the mind of the lunatic at the period of his suspected insanity with its prior natural and healthy condition; in other words, to consider the intellect in relation to itself, and to no artificial *a priori* test. Each individual case must be viewed in its own relations. It is clear that such is the opinion of the judges, notwithstanding they maintained as a test of responsibility a knowledge of right and wrong. Can any other conclusion be drawn from the language used by the judges when propounding in the House of Lords their view of insanity in connexion with crime? "The facts," they say, "of each particular case must of necessity present themselves with endless variety and with every shade of difference in each case; and it is their duty to declare the law upon each particular case, upon facts proved before them, and after hearing arguments of counsel thereon, they deem it at once impracticable, and at the same time dangerous to the administration of justice, if it were practicable, to attempt to make minute applications of the principles involved in the answers given by them to the questions proposed." This is a safe, judicious, and philosophic mode of investigating these painful cases; and if strictly adhered to, the ends of justice would be secured, and the requirements of science satisfied.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, in "Journal of Psychological Medicine," for April.*

A CHRISTENING IN VENICE.—A lady with her attendants came forward, and placed on the lowest step of the altar a little glass case, or rather litter, curtained with muslin and pink calico, and festooned with flowers, which almost vied with those on the altar. What can it be? we immediately speculated with each other in our innocence. It is some pretty little offering to the Madonna, surely—a model of a leg, or a silver heart, perhaps; Ah! nothing of the kind. How utterly were we mistaken! To our surprise a living child—a living child is brought out of the little ambulance—and to be christened!—a little red thing only a few hours born, as tightly swathed as an Egyptian mummy; its poor little flat, squeezed-up rudiments of features all distorted and awry with the misery of those bands, which are but a type of the others, spiritual and temporal, religious as well as political, to follow in their turn through life. It is taken to the font immediately, where an old priest and his white-surplised lad await it, and the ceremony begins. The formula is read, or, rather, I must rather say, gabbled, by the aged clergyman, with toothless inarticulation, and yet as quickly as possible, as if the good man felt all the while that his dinner was as rapidly cooling. His tones resembled just the quick and angry babbings of an old woman's potato kettle; and not one word could my inquisitive, exceedingly attentive ear detect. As for feeling, I suppose he was too much a man of business to indulge in a weakness which consumes valuable time. Moreover, no doubt, a rite in itself of divine and complete efficacy may well dispense with it. One important mistake he was very near committing in his precipitate haste, nevertheless. He all but christened the child Elizabeth Lucrezia Maria, instead of Isabella Lucrezia Maria. At the proper stage of the ceremonial, the poor little child's head and back are bared, and it is bent forward; the chrism, or sacred oil, is energetically rubbed in, and painful mewlings are painfully increased; and, finally, the infirm priest, holding on by the shoulder of one of the sponsors, and as he hobbles along, again reads in the same harsh and seething tones from the book still borne before him by the acolyte, the whole party makes off rapidly to the altar, where the rest of the ceremony is speedily despatched.—*Art Journal.*

THE MORAL DISCIPLINE OF CHILDREN.—EXERCISE OF SELF-CONTROL.—Bear constantly in mind the truth that the aim of your discipline should be to produce a *self-governing* being; not to produce a being to be governed by others. Were your children fated to pass their lives as slaves, you could not too much accustom them to slavery during their childhood; but as they are by-and-by to be free men, with no one to control their daily conduct, you cannot too much accustom them to self-control while they are still under your eye. This it is which makes the system of discipline by natural consequences, so especially appropriate to the social state which we in England have now reached. Under early, tyrannical forms of society, when one of the chief evils the citizen had to fear was the anger of his superiors, it was well that during childhood parental vengeance should be a predominant means of government. But now that the citizen has little to fear from any one—now that the good or evil which he experiences throughout life is mainly that which in the nature of things results from his own conduct, it is desirable that from his first years he should begin to learn, experimentally, the good or evil consequences which naturally follow this or that conduct. Aim, therefore, to diminish the amount of parental government as fast as you can substitute for it in your child's mind that self-government arising from a foresight of results. In infancy a considerable amount of absolutism is necessary. A three-year-old urchin playing with an open razor, cannot be allowed to learn by the discipline of consequences; for the consequences may, in such a case, be too serious. But as intelligence increases, the number of instances calling for peremptory interference may be, and should be, diminished; with the view of

gradually ending them as maturity is approached. All periods of transition are dangerous; and the most dangerous is the transition from the restraint of the family circle to the non-restraint of the world. Hence the importance of pursuing the policy we advocate; which, alike by cultivating a child's faculty of self-restraint, by continually increasing the degree in which it is left to its self-restraint, and by so bringing it, step by step, to a state of unaided self-restraint, obliterates the ordinary sudden and hazardous change from externally-governed youth to internally-governed maturity. Let the history of your domestic rule typify, in little, the history of our political rule: at the outset, autocratic control, where control is really needful; by-and-by an incipient constitutionalism, in which the liberty of the subject gains some express recognition; successive extensions of this liberty of the subject; gradually ending in parental abdication.—*British Quarterly Review*.

Gleanings.

Orsini's children left Paris on Thursday morning for London.

Nearly the whole of the specie and mails have been recovered from the wreck of the *Ava*.

The recently acquired pictures from the Lombardi collection will be exhibited to the public in the National Gallery next Monday.

Alderman Monk, convicted of forgery, has chosen as the hard labour to which he is to apply himself during his imprisonment, "Knitting cotton night caps."

There are now published in Victoria (Australia)—Daily papers, 8; bi-weekly, 8; tri-weekly, 3; weekly papers, 21—total, 40. More, probably, than in Paris—certainly more than in Vienna!

The Hampshire papers announce the death, at Lymington, in Hants, of Mrs. Mara Story, aged 82, the last surviving representative in England of that family who assisted the celebrated William Penn in all his undertakings in the United States of America.

Louis XIV. asked his friend Molière what he did with his doctor. "Oh, Sire," said he, "when I am ill I send for him. He comes: we have a chat, and enjoy ourselves. He prescribes. I don't take it. And I am cured."

The *Melbourne Argus* commenced January 24th on the principle of no Sunday work. The hands work till 12 on Saturday night, and recommence after 12 on Monday morning. No advertisements are taken in on the Sunday.

Dr. Stephenson, an American physician, calls the attention of the profession to the treatment of erysipelas by tobacco, and asserts that this agent is the most reliable one for subduing erysipelatos inflammation. He covers the inflamed surface with wet tobacco leaves, which are left on until much nausea is produced.

Mr. Spurgeon, who was preaching last week before crowded audiences at the Music Hall, Sheffield, stated that his new chapel was to cost 20,000*l.*, be capable of seating 5,000 persons with comfort; that 7,000 had already been raised, and 3,000*l.* more promised by a gentleman in Bristol, and that he expected to get the chapel up next year.

THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—We are happy, from personal inspection, to be able to announce that the two historical pictures by Mr. Ward, commissioned by the Queen—"The Installation of the Garter," and "Queen Victoria at the Tomb of Napoleon"—will be ready for the ensuing exhibition in Trafalgar-square. Description and criticism would be premature before the public have the opportunity of comparing notes, more especially as we understand it is the intention of the artist to add a few finishing touches. Tuesday, the 6th inst., was, according to rule, the last day allowed for sending in contributions to the Exhibition; the Academy being, however, under royal patronage, Mr. Ward will invoke a royal command to make an exception in his favour. The oil painting of Alice Lisle—the fresco of which is now fixed at the new palace—will also be exhibited. A picture by Mrs. Ward, likewise intended for the Academy, is a great advance upon anything the accomplished wife of the Royal Academician has yet produced. The subject is "Howard's Farewell to England"—the philanthropist taking leave of his tenants. Mr. Frith will be ready with his elaborate and long-promised picture of "Epsom Races." Report speaks in terms of warmest eulogy of "The Dying Contrabandista," by Mr. Phillip. Mr. Cooke will be well represented, and Mr. Stanfield has four pictures in preparation—"A Coast Scene by Moonlight"—"A Seapiece with Ischia in the distance," and two others. Mr. Roberts has four cathedral subjects—two exteriors and two interiors. Mr. Goodall has a Venetian picture, "An Italian Improvisatore." The three Linnells will be represented. Mr. MacIise is not likely to have anything large in size; Mr. Hart will have a considerable performance; and Mr. Elmore will establish his claim to his election as full Academician, after the customary absence of a year, by an Italian picture from the life of Dante. Thus the great art-display of the year promises already to be of more than usual interest.—*Daily News*. [The leaders of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood do not contribute to the Royal Academy this year. Mr. Millais is at work on a large picture—"The Return of the Crusaders"—which he found he could not finish with the requisite care and elaboration in time for the Academy.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without

pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1*s.* By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE RECENT CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.—It is very important that such changes as have recently taken place in the temperature of the atmosphere should not be treated with indifference. The public should be watchful of the effects which they frequently have on the body. The skin and the nervous system suffer severely—Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Rheumatism, Colds, Sore Throats, and the many other complaints of this nature, being frequently generated through the above causes. When symptoms of the above diseases show themselves, they should be promptly attended to. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are wonderful remedies, and eradicate the above attacks immediately they show themselves.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

BIRTHS.

PAFFARD.—April 7, at Odham, Hants, the wife of Mr. J. L. Paffard, of a son.

FREEMAN.—April 9, at 10, Beresford-street South, the wife of Mr. W. Freeman, of a daughter.

MORRISON.—April 11, at Theobalds, Herts, Mrs. Joseph Morrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—ROWE.—Feb. 6, at the Marble Hall, Fort Agra, by the Rev. John Parsons, the Rev. Thomas Evans, Baptist missionary, Muttra, to Miss Rhoda Helen Rowe, eldest daughter of Joshua Rowe, Esq., Government Secretariat, Agra.

PRICE—SLATER.—April 6, at Emma-place Chapel, Stonehouse, Devon, by the Rev. Professor Charlton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. M. Slater, father of the bride, Rev. Roger Price, of the Western College, Plymouth, and one of the missionaries designated for Central Africa, to Miss Isabella Slater.

TYLER—DENOVAN.—April 8, at the Independent Chapel, Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds, by the Rev. J. Burgess, of Long Melford, the Rev. Alfred Tyler, minister of the above chapel, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. J. Denovan, of Abbey Gate-street.

PECKOVER—SHARPLES.—April 8, at the Friends' Meeting House, Hitchin, Alexander Peckover, of Wisbech, to Eliza, daughter of Joseph Sharples, of Hitchin.

RIDLEY—THOMPSON.—April 8, at the Independent Chapel, Framlingham, by the Rev. S. A. Browning, Mr. John Rudkin Ridley, of Ipswich, to Margaret Medley, only daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Framlingham.

DEATHS.

WAKEFIELD.—Jan. 8, at Wellington, New Zealand, Daniel Wakefield, Esq., aged fifty-nine.

FOWLS.—At his residence, Winnington, near Northwich, very suddenly, Mr. Wilson Fowls, aged thirty-six years. He remembered his Creator in the days of his youth.

WILSON.—April 5, at the residence of his son, Mayfield, Sussex, George Wilson, Esq., of 2, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, London, in the sixty-third year of his age.

REED.—April 6, at Craven-street, Strand, Major Reed, late member for Abingdon, aged twenty-nine years.

ROBERTSON.—April 7, at Widcomb-villa, Richmond-hill, Clifton, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of John Robertson, Esq., aged seventy-one years.

KING.—April 7, after a few days' illness, deeply lamented by an extensive circle, Mr. Samuel King, of St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, and of Halliford-street, Islington, aged fifty-one years.

RUTTER.—April 8, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. R. Fletcher, of Maidenhead, Mrs. Maria Rutter, relict of the late Thomas Rutter, Esq., of Morden, Surrey, in the eighty-third year of her age.

ADDISON.—April 10, after a short illness, Joseph Addison, Esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, barrister-at-law, and Bench of the Inner Temple.

GIBSON.—April 10, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Gibson, Wesleyan minister, Vincent-square, Westminster, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

NEWTN.—April 10, at Haverstock-hill, the Rev. Eliasha Newth, formerly assistant minister for thirty years with the late Rev. Rowland Hill, at Surrey Chapel, aged seventy-three.

VENNING.—April 11, John Venning, Esq., of Surrey House, Norwich, aged eighty-two years.

WHITTA.—April 11, at Chalford, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Whitta, minister of the Independent Chapel, in the full assurance of faith, aged sixty-five years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

In most departments of the Stock Exchange there have been some indications of a revival of business. On Monday Consols closed firmly at nearly the best point of the day, which represents an improvement of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., compared with the closing quotations of Saturday. To-day flatness prevailed; the market closing at a reduction of 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Little business was done. Next Monday's budget is looked forward to with interest. At the Bank the applications for money continue moderate. In the open market the demand to-day was rather less active. The current rate for first-class bills is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., although transactions take place amongst the money dealers themselves upon somewhat lower terms.

The late important rise in the price of the new Indian Loan is not fully supported, but the reaction scarcely exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The closing quotation this afternoon was 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. The rise in the price of the loan is causing increased attention to be directed to Indian guaranteed railway shares, which, with the same security, yield a much higher rate of interest.

The total value of imports of the precious metals during the past week was about 410,000*l.*, almost entirely in Australian gold. The total ascertained shipments of the week, as officially reported, were about 230,000*l.*, principally in silver. In addition, the bulk of the imports of gold has been privately remitted to the Continent. The important sum of 410,000*l.* in gold from Brazil is approaching our coast.

For several days past rumours have been circulated in London of a great brewing firm being in difficulties. The establishment in question is that of Messrs. Calvert and Co., and it possesses the ability, it is understood, to meet every demand in full. Its members are at present realising some large landed estates. A meeting of their creditors has been held, at which the majority consented to sign a letter

of license, affording the firm time for the arrangement of their affairs.

The inspectors of the estate of the discount firm of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., who stopped during the late crisis on the day previous to the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, have announced a first dividend of 5*s.* in the pound.

In the general business of the Port of London during the past week the arrivals diminished. The number of ships reported inward was 196, including fifty-one with corn, rice, &c. The number cleared outward was 129, including twenty-five in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to sixty-four.

The reports of trade from the manufacturing districts intimate that there are symptoms of a slight revival, although the progress towards recovery has not yet been important. It is, however, affirmed that the orders for shipment are increasing, and that the home demand has slightly improved.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	—	—	233	233	—
Bank Stock	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	230	230	233	233
Exchequer-bills	35 pm	—	38 pm	38 pm	39 pm	40
India Bonds	18 pm	18 pm	17 pm	—	17 pm	18
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)
An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, a 3*s.* for the week ending on Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,994,545
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	8,446,900
Gold Bullion	17,519,545
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,994,545

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	8,123,736
Public Deposits	6,988,973
Other Deposits	13,733,515
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	815,817
	£39,215,040

April 8, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 9, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

LILLEY, J. and W. H., Wood-wharf, West India Docks, mahogany merchants, April 20, May 20.
DUNK, R., Uxbridge, grocer, April 20, May 20.
DILLON, C. J., Delamere-crescent, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, and Lyceum Theatre, lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, April 23, May 27.
PELHAM, G. B., Albert-street, Camden-town, builder, April 21, May 21.
DE VEAR, T. S., Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, currier, April 21, May 21.
TOWNSEND, J., Greenwich, auctioneer, April 21, May 21.
FOX, G., Kew, ironmonger, April 21, May 21.
BRYCE, D., Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 21, May 21.
MILLINGEN, C., Fore-street, City, umbrella manufacturer, April 26, May 17.
LESLIE, R., Abchurch-lane, merchant, April 23, May 24.
PEEBLES, W. S., and WHITE, J., East Dereham, Norfolk, carpenters, April 24, May 21.
TIMON, W. C., Hertford, plumber, April 22, May 18.
JACKSON, P., and VANMERE, J., Aldermanbury, brace manufacturers, April 19, May 18.
WATT, E., Birmingham, stationer, April 21, May 17.
SANSOM, J., Birmingham, grocer, April 22, May 13.
IVERSE, W. S., Loseby, Leicestershire, hay dealer, April 20, May 11.
FERRY, H. W., Exmouth, Devonshire, builder, April 14, May 13.
BAXTER, J., THORNTON, W., and GALLOWAY, J., Eccleshill, near Bradford, and Stanningley Yorkshire, manufacturers, April 22, May 28.
HARRISON, J., Liverpool, licensed victualler, April 27, May 12.
DEVREUX, T. H., Stockton, Durham, tailor, April 20, May 20.
STEPHENSON, J., Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, timber merchant, April 20, May 20.

BANKRUPTS.

Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

PELHAM, G. B., Albert-street, Camden-town, builder, April 21, May 21.
MILNER, C., Cannon-street, tobacconist, April 26, June 2.
DYER, D. L., Seven Dials, currier, April 23, May 27.
CAREW, B. F. H., Little Grove-street, Lisson-grove, Paddington, April 24, May 18.
BLAXLAND, T., High-street, Malden, grocer, April 8, June 2.
JONES, W., East Grinstead, Sussex, innkeeper, April 29, May 31.
HANSON, B., Huddersfield, cotton waste dealer, April 20, May 24.
COX, G., Wrexham, grocer, April 22, May 14.
SMITH, G., Bull Ring, Birmingham, grocer, April 23, May 19.
LANCASHIRE, H. J., Dudley, Worcestershire, spirit merchant, April 24, May 15.
FRANCIS, T., Cross-road, Islington, builder, April 24, May 21.
PAGE, R., Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, coal owner, April 27, May 21.
ARKLE, J., Sunderland, currier, April 21, May 20.
STERN, E. O., and BALDWIN, H. D. W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, April 21, May 19.
ARMSTRONG, B., Sunderland, ironmonger, April 28, May 21.
WALSH, E., Burslem, coal and iron master, April 26, May 17.
DEWDNEY, T., Bathford, Somersetshire, rag merchant, April 26, May 24.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 13.

The quantity of English wheat at this morning's market was short, and for fine samples 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter more was paid than on Monday last, the sale however was by no means active. Holders of foreign wheat held for an advance of 2*s.* per quarter, but it was reluctantly paid, and only by necessitous buyers. Ship flour 1*s.* per sack, and American barrels 1*s.* per barrel.

dearer. Barley ready sale at full prices. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats continue to be moderate, and meet with a ready sale at 6d per quarter dearer than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes firm. Cloverseeds difficult of sale at declining rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	45 to 46	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	46 48	Konigsberg, Red	44 50
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 48
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 48
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	42 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	38 42
Distilling	28 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopoli	42 44
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	80 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	44 48
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 34
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	27 30
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	23 24
Tares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	46 50	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	23 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	32 34
Sack of 280 lbs.	39 40	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 33
Baltic	48 50	Peas, White	84 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	23 23
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	22 27
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	56 66	Danish, Yellow feed	24 26
German	60 70	Swedish	24 26
French	46 52	Petersburg	21 25
American	40 44	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 124 lbs to 144	—	New York	20 24
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 340 lbs to 354 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

SEEDS, Monday, April 12.—We continue to have a brisk market for cloverseed. Fine white qualities have advanced fully 2s per cwt, and other kinds, as well as red, have been the same dearer. Trefoil moves off steadily at late rates. Canary is in moderate request at full quotations. Tares are quite as dear as last week, and mustard meets a fair inquiry. Cakes are rather dull.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 12.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was very limited, and its general quality was by no means first-rate. Compared with Monday last, there was a considerable increase in the supply of both English and Scotch beasts, most of which came to hand in good saleable condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per lb. The highest figure for the best Scotch was 4s 4d per lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,450 Scotch and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 360 of various breeds; from Scotland, 800 Scotch, and from Ireland, 240 oxen, &c. About an average supply of sheep was on offer, and most breeds came to hand in good condition. The mutton trade was by no means brisk; nevertheless there was a better feeling in it, and, in some instances, prices were 2d per lb. higher than on this day's night. The best Downs in the wool sold at 5s 2d; out of the wool, at fully 4s 6d per lb. Lambs were in moderate supply and steady request at full prices, viz. from 6s to 7s per lb. From the Isle of Wight 200 head came to hand. The veal trade ruled steady at Thursday's improvement in value of 4d per lb. The top quotation was 5s 8d per lb. We had a slow sale for pigs, the supply of which was limited, at last week's currency.

Per lb. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 8
Second quality	3 6 3 8	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 4 5 2
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 2 4 4	Prime small	5 4 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 2 4 0
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neatm. porkers	4 2 4 4

Lambs 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

Snorkling calves, 10s. to 24s: Quarter-old store pigs, 10s to 24s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 12.

Since Monday last, the arrivals of meat from Scotland and the provinces have been moderate; but the supply fresh up this morning was extensive. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal sold steadily at very full prices. Otherwise the demand may be considered steady.

Per lb. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 8 4 0
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do.	3 10 4 0	Veal	4 0 5 0
Large pork	3 2 3 8	Small pork	3 10 4 0

Lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, April 13.

TEA.—There has been a very limited business transacted as both buyers and sellers are waiting the delivery of the letters by the overland mail. Common congou is quoted 12d to 13d per lb.

SUGAR.—Very few inquiries have been made for either home use or for exportation, and the market is very quiet. In the refined market there is a fair demand and at about previous rates.

COFFEE.—A very limited business has been transacted, the near approach of the Dutch Company's sale in Holland and the large quantity announced for public sale here during the week has prevented much business being done by private contract; prices have remained steady.

RICE.—The market is without the least animation, and the business transacted has been confined to small lots for home consumption, at a slight reduction on former terms.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 233 firkins butter and 2,629 hales bacon, and from foreign ports 9,634 casks butter and 212 boxes bacon. The cold harsh weather causes a better sale for Irish butter; the demand for foreign is very good, and prices advanced 6s to 8s per cwt. The demand for bacon continues good, and prices advanced 1s to 2s per cwt; prices range from 50s to 57s, according to quality, &c.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.		s. s.	
Friesland, per cwt.	110 to 116	Cheshire, per cwt.	68 to 76
Kiel	106 112	Cheddar	72 82
Dorset	108 116	Double Gloucester	54 68
Carlisle	96 104	Single ditto	—
Waterford	96 104	York Hams	78 84
Cork	100 112	Westmoreland ditto	78 84
Limerick	90 100	Irish ditto	70 80
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	58 62
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	50 58

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 12.—Supplies continue large for the time of year; but the rivals of English and Scotch are only moderate. Good and fine samples are in fair request, and late rates are well supported; but other kinds are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Last week's imports were 770 tons from Dunkirk, 817 tons from Bremen, 70 tons from Calais, 68 tons from Rotterdam, 800 tons from Antwerp, 110 tons from Bruges, 225 tons from Ghent, and 70 tons from Nieuport. York Regents, 140s to 190s; Kent and Essex do., 100s to 160s; Scotch, 120s to 170s; Do. Cups,

100s to 110s; Middlings, 60s to 120s; Foreign 80s to 100s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 10.—Trade continued dull, supplies abundant. Strawberries make their appearance in larger quantities. Of pears Beurre Rance, Easter Beurre, and No Plus Mouris may still be obtained. Oranges of all kinds are both good and abundant. Among vegetables are asparagus, rhubarb, and sea-kale. Winter greens are plentiful. French saladings are excellent; it still consists of cabbage lettuce, barbe de capuchin, Batavian endive, and turnip radishes. Cornish broccolis realises from 2d to 4d per head. French beans are very plentiful. New potatoes are making their appearance, they fetch 2s 6d to 3s per lb; peas, 3s to 4s per punnet; and green artichokes, 6s to 8s per dozen. Cucumbers are scarce. Best samples of old potatoes have advanced in price. Cut flowers chiefly consist of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, poinsettias, pulcherrimas, geraniums, violets, mignonne, heaths, primulas, camellias, cyclamens, tulips, hyacinths, and roses.

HOPS, Monday, April 12.—The trade during the past week has continued steady for all descriptions of hops, and the market remained firm at the following quotations:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 90s; Weald of Kents, 54s to 60s; Sussex, 50s to 54s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 35s.

WOOL, Monday, April 12.—We have still to report extreme heaviness in the demand for all kinds of English wool. Skin parcels have changed hands, at a further reduction in the quotations of 1s per lb; and the value of other descriptions is barely supported. For export to the Continent, scarcely any business is doing.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, April 10.—There have been very few inquiries for flax; nevertheless, prices are supported. In hemp, only a limited business is doing, at 30s per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute and coir goods support last week's currency.

TALLOW, Monday, April 12.—Since our last report there has been an improved feeling in the demand for tallow, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 55s 6d. Town tallow is 54s nett cash. Rough fat 2s 11d per lb.

PARTICULARS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Stock	Casks. 33834	Casks. 33241	Casks. 22323	Casks. 15004	Casks. 12977
Price of Yellow Candle	60s 6d 48s 9d	60s 6d 48s 9d	60s 6d 48s 9d	60s 6d 48s 9d	60s 6d 48s 9d
Delivery last Week	329	2100	2444	1414	1178
Ditto from the 1st of June	88014	74117	94463	95333	94773
Arrived last Week	569	642	1656	829	442
Ditto from the 1st of June	28533	91358	71155	93957	96037
Price of Town Tallow	64s 9d 50s 6d	64s 9d 50s 6d	64s 9d 50s 6d	64s 9d 50s 6d	64s 9d 50s 6d

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, April 10.

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs	0 3 to 0 3	per lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs	0 3 0 3	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs	0 3 0 3	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs	0 3 0 3	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs	0 4 0 4	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs	0 4 0 4	"
Horse Hides	8 0 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	2 6 8 6	"
Ditto full	5 6 6 6	"
Polled Sheep	7 0 8 0	"
Downs	4 6 5 6	"
Lambs	2 0 3 0	"
Shearings	0 10 0 11	"

Advertisements.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

ZUTOC CIGARS! at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing fourteen very fine Zutoc Cigars, for 5s.; post free, six stamps extra. Pound boxes, containing 105, 21s. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—Morning Chronicle.
"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—Morning Advertiser.
"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe.
"The Watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guineas—Gold Watches, from 3l. 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and WATCH CLUBS SUPPLIED.—WATCHES EXCHANGED OR REPAIRED.
MANUFACTORY, 38 & 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1749.

RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.—Ornaments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Birds' Nests, &c., from 3d. to 10s. 6d.; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6d. to 5l. 5s.; Perfumed Almanacks, 6d., by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 96, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 15, Cornhill; Furseet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S and TEES' WALLSEND, the best House Coals in the world, 25s. per ton, direct from the Colliery by their chartered screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; Silkstone, first class, 22s.; second class, 21s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 20s.; second class, 18s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 10s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 18s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

DENMAN'S WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 80s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
45, Moorgate-street, }
29, College-green, Dublin.

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 1 8 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 6 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 3 6 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 0 0

Complete Service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"
try **RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S**, who sell none but the
BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the
Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street,
Covent-garden, London.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST
BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now
selling at 7d. and 8d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and
Westphalia Hams, 8d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d.
each, or 3s. 3d. per half-dozen; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6d. and 7d.
per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7d. and
8d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless
ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at
reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving
of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages
gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has
tried Wheatens, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found
none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

A MIRACLE!!

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—
Another Extraordinary Cure!—Mr. G. Genner, Bag-
lane, Hayes, Middlesex, was deaf for thirteen years, and cured
in one night. A Book for Self-Cure sent to any part for six
stamps. Address, Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S. and M.R.S.L.,
7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, W.C. At home from Eleven
to Four, to see Patients, where thousands of letters may be
seen from persons cured.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT
SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
are a certain and safe remedy.

They restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the
stomach, and strength to the whole system.
No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills,
as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or
head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to
health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1jd. or 2s. 9d. per box.

NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC PAINS.
TO RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The High
Courts of England and France, on the
30th November, 1856, condemned C. Meinig (ex-agent) in this
sum, for infringing the inventor's rights. Let Counterfeits
therefore be cautious.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRIC
CHAINS—a great discovery, by which all classes of society—
even children and ladies of the most delicate nature—have
been relieved, without pain, trouble, or inconvenience, of
acute Rheumatic and Nervous Pains, some in an instant, and
other chronic maladies in a few days.—"Neuralgia, Spasms,
Great Nervousness, and Severe Pains in the Head.—The No. 1
Chain cured me after using all remedies in vain.—J. R. PEASE,
Esq., magistrate, Hepplewood." . . . "We have now to give
some of the most extraordinary cures on record—thirty-six
cases of Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Doloréux, Paralysis, and
Chronic Indigestion, brought under in a few days, in one ward
alone—that of M. Rayers. Nothing has ever equalled these
miraculous results."—Translation from the Report of the
Académie de Science, Paris, Feb., 1858. See cases of Deafness,
Liver Complaints, &c., &c., cured by the No. 2 Chain, pub-
lished in the "Medical Times," March 20, 1858, and the re-
marks of that great Professor, Sir C. Locock, Physician to her
Majesty, and many others; also see "Lancet" and other
journals. In the "Lives" of many divines the Chains are
spoken of as curing them as if by a charm. Eulogised in all
philosophical and medical books, Delarive's, Duchenn's, Pouil-
let's, and a host of others. Used in most hospitals, and was re-
warded at the Great Exhibition, 1855. Practical Guide, 6d.;
Prospectus free. Chains 6s. and 10s. 6d. The 16s., 18s., and
22s. most useful.

J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the
Princess's Theatre, London.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES
AFTER USE, AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID
CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, and all Dis-
orders of the BREATH and LUNGS, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic
cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I
commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes
of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER,
Witness—Mr. George H. Howell,
Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper,
Man of Ross House.

"A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a
consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr.
Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had
died of consumption.

(Signed) "CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney
Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers
for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c."

"M. JAMES, Baptist Minister."
They have a pleasant taste.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invalu-
able, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all
hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power
and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box, in the
English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also may be had

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beauti-
fying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and
transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan,
pimples, and roughness; curing gnawing bites and the stings of
insects generally. In the process of shaving it allays all smart-
ing, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that many
Medicine Vendors, when asked for any of

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES,

attempt to pass off instead some counterfeit, because they have
a greater profit in doing so than by selling the genuine medi-
cine—the public is cautioned against such dishonest practices,
which may be detected by observing that every box of the
GENUINE medicine has the words

"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS"

in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp,
and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IM-
POSITION.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The
mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack
of Cough induces a tendency to Consumption, Bronchitis, and
other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs. A Doctor's
bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above
celebrated Lozenges.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1jd., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St.
Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent
Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that
the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved
on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are
genuine.

TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH, FROM BILE, WIND, OR
INDIGESTION.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE
PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the
above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Com-
plaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and
Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no
calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household
medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Per-
sons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without
fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp
bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., for Dr.
King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SAR-
SAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-
HEALING OINTMENT.**

No sooner is the "Insensible Perspiration" checked than a
host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often
felt in the Chest, Wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold Feet,
Heaviness in the Head, Swelling of the Joints, Cold Chills
and Hot Flushes—producing a variety of Cutaneous or
Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Dullness of Hearing, Ague in
the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Sides, Costiveness,
Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in
to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and shortest
method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been
arrested, viz.:—the "Insensible Perspiration," by having
recourse to OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN
SARSAPARILLA, the noblest preparation of this invaluable
root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from
America in 1851; and proved, by experience, to be the great
purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to restore and
invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from
the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from
irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and
all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance
to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, at the same
time extraordinarily beneficial in effect—its peculiar com-
position and agreeable flavour render it a *ne plus ultra* in Medicine.
Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently much
injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scam-
mony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medi-
cine obviate many infantile complaints; which, unrestrained, lay
the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The
youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when opening
into life, and the parent's advice and authority most unwisely
too often set aside—would find the distress and irregularity of
many incidental complaints peculiar to that era greatly ame-
liorated. The comforting properties of this restorative medicine to
more matured life are well known to thousands who have
greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear testi-
mony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when
medicine generally appears losing its influence, and lassitude
and languor, and weakness and decay are making and inroads
upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously dis-
covered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many aged
persons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant
existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising
from the vitiated and torpid circulation of the vital fluid.
The more these original American medicines have become
known, the more they are appreciated; and so extensively are
these preparations used in the United States, as almost to super-
sede any others.

The public are seriously cautioned not to be deceived by any
SPURIOUS IMITATION, however plausibly placed before
them, but be careful to observe the signatures, in red.

Prices: Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.;
Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable pro-
ducts, without the addition of any mineral or mercurial
preparation whatever, exert a most salutary influence over the
system, and are instrumental in relieving many neglected,
obstinate, and long-standing complaints, arising from Constipa-
tion of the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, inaction of the
liver, consequent headache and nervous irritability, destructive
of the energetic action both of body and mind. They are
extremely gentle in their operation, and seldom produce griping
or distress of the bowels. The superiority over other cathartic
medicines will be immediately apparent, because they act
through the entire intestinal canal with equal efficiency, re-
moving all obstructions, humours, and irritating substances
from the stomach downwards, whereas most other purgatives
act only upon certain of the smaller or larger intestines, and
consequently do little good, and sometimes great injury to the
nervous system.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND in his researches among the
vegetable productions of his native land, in the woods and
prairies of America, was enabled by great diligence and long
investigation to extract from them, in a concentrated form, all
their medicinal virtues, which, by a happy combination, with
a peculiar consolidated extract of Sarsaparilla, produced this
extraordinary domestic medicine—mildly aperient—cleansing
the blood—promoting appetite—restoring vigour to the system
—free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly
enhancing the pleasures of life.

The demand is daily increasing for these Pills, which are
always useful in a family, and seldom leave when once intro-
duced; and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, have wrought
some of the most wonderful cures on record. 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d.,
and 4s. 6d. a box.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING
OINTMENT.

This Ointment is unlike any other in existence, either in its
action or its effects. It assists in promoting the "Insensible
Perspiration," and relieves the cuticle when in a dry, parched,
or feverish state, produced by cold or other causes. When
applied to old sores, inflammations, swelling eruptions, or any
disease of the flesh and bones, it causes the parts to discharge all
their putrid, morbid substances, and then heals them. It
never dries up a sore, or closes over any wound or break of the
flesh, until it has drawn away all the irritating, poisonous
matter, which it effectually does; after which the parts heal.
There is no wound, or swelling, or chronic disease of the leg,
Fever sores, Inflammation, Eruption of the Skin, Scrofulous
development, and other like maladies of the flesh and blood,
that this Ointment will not cure, provided the blood is purified
also with Sarsaparilla. It is inestimable for Croup, Quinsy,
Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Scald Head, Asthma, Ague in the
Face, Ear Ache, Head Ache, Swelled Glands, &c., &c. It is
also a sovereign remedy for Burns, Scalds, or any abrasion of the
flesh, produced by fire or other causes. Price 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d.,
and 4s. 6d. per box.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—248, STRAND. ORIGINAL RETAIL
DEPOT—373, STRAND, LONDON, adjoining Exeter Hall,
West, (formerly Pomeroy, Andrews, & Co.)

J. J. HALLIDAY & Co., Sole Proprietors.

Observe the Signatures of "J. J. HALLIDAY & Co." upon
every box.—All others are spurious.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.—DURKEE'S
GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT at
once relieves, on being applied, all who suffer from boils, insect
stings, gout, scrofula, rheumatism, and all inflammatory
wounds. Its power in all these cases is acknowledged to sur-
pass any other medicine. Sold in pots, 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d.
each, by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents, Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield-bars.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

All sufferers from this complaint (especially those who
have been deceived by the pretensions of empirics who have
advertised their "so-called" remedies) are earnestly invited to
communicate with Dr. Thomson, as he can confidently guarantee
them relief in every case. His remedy has been extensively
used for many years past with perfect success, and is now made
known as a public duty, through the medium of the press. In
every case of single or double Rupture in either sex, however
bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a
radical cure in a short time, without confinement or incon-
venience, and it cannot fail to be appreciated as a blessing to
those who have been for years, perhaps, obliged to wear galling
trusses, or other modes of support. Patients in any part of
the Kingdom can have the remedy sent to them, post free
(packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and
simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. in postage stamps
or by post office order, payable at the General Post Office to Dr.
Ralph Thomson, 1a, Arlington-street, Hampstead-road, Lon-
don. Sufferers are informed that this remedy can be procured
IN NO OTHER WAY than by sending direct to Dr. Thomson for
it; thus they are effectually protected against the possibility of
imposition.

The following Testimonials are selected from upwards of
2,700 in the possession of the Doctor, and are used with the
full consent of their writers:—"If anything is worth knowing,
it is worthy of being extensively known, and I consider there
can be no degradation in your advertising your remedy, as you
aim at the mitigation of suffering and the preservation of life,
and your name and position ought to protect you from the
shafts of envy and malice." J. Pereira, M.D., Professor of
Medicine. "Your remedy quite cured the case I told you of."
J. M., Esq., surgeon, Edgware-road. "I find myself completely
cured, and have tried every means to prove the cure by lifting
and running, which, I am happy to say, I can do without pain
or using any truss." F. W. "Many thanks for your remedy;
I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture
of it." G. H. "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have
used violent exertion since without any sign of its reappearance."
Miss S. "A fair time has elapsed since I used your
remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who
declares I am quite cured." J. P. "My rupture being twenty-
eight years' old, I never expected so perfect a cure." E. L.
"My boy's rupture is cured, and he is now quite easy, and can
play about without pain." Mrs. H. P. "I applied your
remedy six weeks ago, and it gives me great pleasure to inform
you my rupture has not been down since." D. L.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and
shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL
NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for
Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of
the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains,
Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic
Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.
Sirs,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few
lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that
under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I
have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and,
although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to use-
less, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Shof-
field brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time
I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at
perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly, ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.
Sirs,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal
Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of
others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought
on shaking fits. These settled in my chest, became so ill
that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters
was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast
progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully,
MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received
much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a
sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side."
Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON,
CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1jd.; and for Children, 9d. each; or
direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps.
Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for
Roper's Plasters.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has
now, in consequence of its marked superiority over
every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost
universal preference of the most eminent Medical Prac-
titioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUM-
TION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,
GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are:
COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.
ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England,"
"On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod
Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only
efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be
preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee
of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE HAS
FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED
EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT
CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OIL. The
Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's
patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De
Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."

Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil
over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty
acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the
elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of
Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the defi-
ciencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its
preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal.
IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE
OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen
of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to
be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile.

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;
Quarts, 7s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp
and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most
respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the
Metropolis.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask, carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. First prize at Bingley-hall, Birmingham, class 10, the property of the Earl of Aylesford was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. A 64-page pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athol; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For **FEMALES,** these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 5d. to 11s. each. Postage 6d.

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NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

CAUTION to the DEAF.—Deafness and Singing Noises in the Head.—F. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, London, will send a book for self-cure, containing the addresses of 1,200 persons cured, on the receipt of five postage stamps. This book will rescue all from the grasp of the extortionate pretenders of the present day. Consultation free from Eleven till Four. Established Thirteen years.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 35, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raines and Co., Liverpool, and Lenth-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM NOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH, 2s. each.—A complete set, 2½, beautifully fitted to the mouth. The very best incorrodible Teeth that can be made, which never change colour or decay, 4s. each; an upper or lower set, 2½; on pure gold plate, 4½. No higher price charged under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. A MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION for manufacturing Artificial Teeth has just been completed by Mr. Bradshaw, by which an immense amount of time is saved, thereby enabling the party to have Teeth at less than half the usual fees; and the accuracy of fit is so minutely perfect, that it is UTTERLY impossible to detect the Artificial from the Natural. Only the purest materials used. A written guarantee given, and unless thorough satisfaction in appearance and comfort is experienced, no charge is made.

Mr. R. BRADSHAW, Surgeon and Manufacturing Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street, daily, 9 till 4.

TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.—

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD; it is the production of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed by his PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly Firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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KNOW THYSELF.—The Original Graphi-

ologist, KATE RUSSELL, continues with immense success to give her interesting and useful delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, and which cannot be imitated by the ignorant pretenders who profess to have a knowledge of the science. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, with the fee of 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss Russell, 1A, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London, and they will receive in a day or two a full and minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life. All letters are considered strictly confidential, and to prevent mistakes, applicants are requested to enclose an envelope properly directed to themselves. The many thousands who have thankfully acknowledged the value of advice given, and the accuracy of Miss R.'s portrayals of character, establish the truth and value of the science beyond a doubt. Extracts from Testimonials:—From S. P. "Many thanks for your truthful portrait." R. H. "I fear his character is too truly as you so freely describe it." W. B. "Your long letter, though very flattering, my friends say is amazingly correct." A. D. "Mamma says the character you gave me is very just, and not too good." Rev. H. F. "My faith in graphology is confirmed; your success is extraordinary." B. W. "I am glad your opinion of her character coincides with my own." "By these means men about to engage in partnership, or to have important transactions with any one, may know beforehand the character of the person with whom they will have to do; in like manner lovers may be made wise beforehand; and those who have secret enemies may be warned, and enabled to prepare for the worst."—Household Words.

CLARKE'S NEW PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LAMPS. Tin at 1s. Lacquered and Bronzed 1s. 6d. each, for Burning the New Patent Pyramid Night Lights.

The most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced. Sold by all Grocers and Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by S. Clark, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park, and by Palmer and Co., Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence in Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

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At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham.

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